

HAVE LITTLE HOPE.

STATE OF RUSSIA'S POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Political Exiles Worst Used of All, and Death Seems Preferable to Their Miserable Existence—They Frequently Try Suicide.

Stripped of all the sensational features which writers in the past have penned about Russian prisoners and prisons, it can be set down as a fact that Russia in dealing with her communists, every-day prisoners is not at all inhuman as a rule. But when it comes to her political prisoners she is almost as barbarous as the most barbarous and uncivilized nation on the globe.

Aside from the political prisons of Siberia it only needs a glance at one prison in the entire system of the empire to understand them all. According to M. Wraskey the Russian empire had seen the necessity for a prison for short-term convicts since 1800, when a wine warehouse of the epoch of Empress Anna, in the Viborg quarter of



SIBERIAN PRISONERS FARMING.

the capital city of the empire had been built for the purpose. But in time this prison fell into a state of entire disorganization, and, notwithstanding improvements made upon it, it at last could be no longer maintained.

In proceeding with the preliminary studies for the construction of a new prison in St. Petersburg, in conformity to the scale of punishments of the new Russian code, it was necessary that the prison should be built on the cellular plan. Prison officials do not, as a rule, in other countries, like the cellular or solitary imprisonment plan, as it induces nervousness and madness.

By a freak of Russian justice, eminently proper, the convicts of the empire were put to work in demolishing the old building, which had been used as a prison, while they were also used to build the new structure. Then all the other prison and correctional institutions were put in requisition to make doors, windows, locks, bells, iron beds, kitchen utensils, furniture for the cells and the prison office, as well as the mattresses for the use of unfortunates



CRIMINAL IN HIS CELL.

to follow in imprisonment the men who had built their prison home. The prison itself consists of a large main building of stone and iron, which is flanked by a dozen smaller buildings. As it is situated on the River Neva, only a partial wall of stone surrounds it. The main or entrance building is two stories in height. In it are the quarters of the prison guards, the reception rooms, and the rooms of the officers of the institution. Then comes the prison itself. It is five stories in height and contains five tiers of cells, which are reached by light iron ornamental stairways and corridors.

Each tier of cells numbers 400, and they are about the size of those in the New York prison at Sing Sing. Prisoners are garbed in a yellow cloth costume, and wear skull caps. They are always kept at work, usually on public improvements, from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m., with an hour's cessation from labor for dinner. Their food is coarse in the extreme, and consists mostly of dry bread, meat, vegetables and milk.

Prisoners do all the work of cleaning the institution, as well as in the kitchen and the bakery. They also run the prison's electric light system. There are three buildings connected with the prison which are known as hospital departments; while there is also a separate hospital building for those who are seized with infectious diseases.

Next in the order of Russian prison systems comes that of Siberia, that great field for the novelist and the playwright. Siberia, that is to say, the Asiatic portion of the Russian empire, is divided for administrative purposes into 12 governments, or provinces, which form Eastern Siberia, Central Siberia and the provinces of the Amour River. The Russian penal code, as has already been told, places the punishments which are followed by death in two classes.

The victims of these punishments are transported to Siberia with hard labor, and are kept there for life. Some of the convicts go to Oymyakon, where they are not condemned to obligatory

labor. In the provinces of the Amour River, where all transportation is controlled, convicts are only sent to do forced labor. Those who have completed their punishment can remain where they are sent as colonists.

Eastern Central Siberia is used for second-class convicts. But this system of transportation should not be confounded with the French system. It is applied to criminals at common law, and consists of exile without forced labor, but a change of residence is prohibited. In the provinces of Eastern Siberia, which reach to the Ural Mountains, transportation is concentrated. But this punishment is not pronounced by the courts.

It is applied by the councils of the communes, which form a fiscal union. Thus, when a member of the rural commune has been condemned to undergo a correctional punishment, he is placed at the disposal of the commune, which decides whether it will retain or exile him. In the latter case, he is transported to a province in Eastern Siberia for five years. At the end of that time he has the right to seek permission from any commune, and if granted, to re-enter Russia. But frequently he prefers to remain in Eastern Siberia, because the country is very rich and agriculture is extensive.

Transportation has existed to Siberia nearly 150 years. At first those who had been condemned for capital offenses

and the construction of buildings. Besides this there are the coal mines, where political prisoners are compelled to labor.

The political prisoner is the worst used wretch on the face of the earth. Chained to a companion he is compelled to labor, half-clad, in groups of five to twelve, with a half-born head, and clothes of gray cloth, and with one leg of white, which is his badge of



PUNISHING WITH THE KNOT.

hopeless doom. He has no rights. While there is some hope for all other Siberian prisoners, there is none for him except in death.

It is the wonder that the detection of a political conspirator in Russia means usually the suicide of the victim. Death is preferable to the life of a political prisoner in Siberia.

MEANING OF RUSSIAN TERMS.

PROLETARIAT.—Instead of calling themselves workmen, the Russian laborers refer to themselves as the proletariat.

BLACK HUNDRED are the loyalists among the workers. They want reform, but at the same time they have not lost their inborn respect for the Czar and for religion. They regard as enemies all those who attack the Czar and religion.

REACTIONARIES are those who oppose the granting of liberal government. They are the large class of superior office holders and nobles who realize that when Russia is free they will lose their jobs.

INTELLECTUALS.—A general term applied to the Russian people apart from the proletariat and reactionaries. They are educated Russians who are trying to liberate the government and are split up into innumerable parties who have great difficulty in working together.

CONSTITUTIONALISTS are a small body who are opposed to violent means for securing freedom for Russia. They want all reforms to come from the Czar, the new Russian parliament.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS are followers of Tolstoy, who oppose all resistance to the bureaucracy and who want the establishment of a co-operative community through the abolition of private ownership of land.

BUND.—The Jewish revolutionary organization, which is working for the establishment of full legal government for Poland. It is the best organized revolutionary force in Russia and its work in Warsaw has completely terrified the local authorities there.

ZEMSTVOISTS are the members of the various municipal governments of Russia who were the first to begin a systematic agitation this year for the granting of a constitution.

Origin of Railway Whistles. Locomotives, seventy-five years ago, had no whistles. The engineer kept by his side a tin horn, which he blew before curves and dangerous crossings. But the noise was feeble.

In 1833 an English farmer's cart was run down on the way to market, 1,000 eggs, 100 pounds of butter, two horses and a man were lumped in one great omelet on the rails.

The railway had to pay the damages. The president sent for George Stephenson and said, angrily: "Our engineers can't blow their horns loud enough to clear the tracks ahead. You have made your steam do so much—why don't you make it blow a good, loud horn for us?"

Stephenson pondered. An idea came to him. He visited a musical instrument maker, and had constructed a horn that gave a horrible screech when blown by steam.

From this horn the locomotive whistle of to-day descends.

A Frightened Rabbit. "I was walking across a field with my dog at my side when a young rabbit emerged from a wood close by," says a writer. "Suddenly it fell to the ground and was to all intents dead. The dog sniffed at it, and I watched it for about ten minutes, thinking it absolutely dead. I walked away about fifty yards, when I looked back and saw the rabbit rise and run rapidly into the wood whence it came. It is evident that it saw the dog and dropped down out of fright."

The Right Beginaling. "I want to do great things!" exclaimed the ambitious young man to the old financier. "How, sir, would you advise me to go at it?"

"To begin with," drawled the elder, "I would advise you first to accomplish something small."—Detroit Free Press.

A Big Dog Show. A dog show which opened at the Crystal Palace, London, recently, contained 3,503 entries, valued at \$1,250,000.

There are mistakes it would be a mistake not to make.



POLITICAL EXILES OFF FOR SIBERIA.

DEMANDS NEW LAW.

Governor of New York Urges Passage of New Insurance Law.

Governor Higgins' message to the New York Legislature, which was presented to that body, urged the passage of a drastic insurance law. Some of the reforms suggested by the Governor in his message follow:

That large amounts ought, for the safety of the insured as well as for the good of the community, to be invested in bonds secured by mortgages on real estate at a conservative valuation.

That deposits with or loans to moneyed corporations should be subject to suitable restrictions.

That the control of subsidiary companies should not be permitted.

That insurance directors should have no conflicting business connections. That investments in corporate bonds should be regulated so as to prevent speculation and loss from an attempt to force doubtful enterprises.

That policies should be of standard forms, so that the abuses arising from ambiguity, complexity and incompleteness of contract may be eradicated and the contract made definite in form and substance.

That a uniform system of audits and accounts should be prescribed by the insurance department.

That full publicity to policy holders should be assured.

That deferred dividend policies should be prohibited or greatly restricted.

That policies should be further safeguarded from forfeiture.

That an equitable distribution of the gains of the company to the policy holders entitled thereto should be required.

That policy holders should have an effective voice in the government of the companies, and that the discretion of the directors should be subject to judicial or administrative review.

AN IMPENDING CRISIS.

Part New Constabulary Will Play in Pennsylvania Strike.

There are indications of a long and bitter strike in the anthracite coal regions and financiers with vast interests in the coal roads privately declare that the anthracite mine workers will be doing well if they have any work to do for three months after March 15. It is particularly significant that retail coal dealers supplying the anthracite field have been for months past urging their patrons to lay in a year's supply of coal and that every storage yard in the region is taxed to its utmost capacity with domestic stock of anthracite.

In such a strike the new State constabulary will take a part. The law creating the State constabulary provides for four troops, each consisting of one captain, one lieutenant, five sergeants and fifty privates. Every private will be a soldier who has seen actual service in the field. The law calling out this mobile force of armed men was enacted by the Pennsylvania Legislature at its last session and while it is possible that one or two companies of the National Guard, recruited right in the heart of the anthracite field, might waver in a finish fight at the mines the picked men of the constabulary will follow the code of the regular army and will perform their work as they face it.

There was no excuse for organizing this force of sharpshooters except the impending strike in the anthracite region which will call out 185,000 men. Under the law the constabulary has authority similar to that of a sheriff who, in Pennsylvania, is a law unto himself in all matters coming under his personal observation. This new armed force can go anywhere in the State, just as the judges say, and once there they may act with or without the consent of the sheriff.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

The President of Georgetown University, one of the prominent opponents of the present methods in football.

At the recent annual dinner of the Union college alumni Andrew Carnegie offered to give \$100,000 to equip an engineering department at Schenectady on condition that a like amount be subscribed by the alumni.

That little stories should be told to school children as a part of their language lessons is a recommendation made in the report of the committee of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association appointed to investigate language study.

Dr. William Osler, regius professor of medicine at Oxford, will return to America about Christmas and in January will take part in the work of the Johns Hopkins Medical school at Baltimore, much as he did when at the head of that institution.

The teachers of the Haddon (Pa.) high school decided unanimously that they would refuse to accept Christmas presents from their pupils, the reason being that many of the pupils who felt it their duty to give were not able and that others who could not give were envious of those who could.

The Pennsylvania railroad has applied to the school officials of Altoona for permission to equip the high school in that city with complete appliances for teaching young men the railroad business from top to bottom. The equipment will cost \$18,000 and special instructors will also be furnished by the company.

The Board of Education at Boone, Iowa, has passed the following resolution unanimously: "Resolved, That every teacher signing a contract to teach in the schools in this district be notified that the Board will from this day decline to accept his or her resignation and will insist that the contract be carried out as signed, and that all superintendents of schools or any member of the board as to standing or qualification of any teacher under contract be notified of such contract, and that this board will refuse to release such teacher."

Wisconsin is doing more than any other State in the Union to promote the grading of schools. She has two men, ex-county superintendents, who devote all of their time to the graded schools of the State. Every school with two teachers receives \$100 from the State. If there are more than two teachers it receives \$200. For this \$300,000 has been required heretofore, but so popular is the movement that this year the appropriation had to be raised to \$85,000, and this law requires that a school with sixty-five pupils enrolled must employ two teachers. These inspectors of rural schools visit graded schools all the time. The county superintendents must accompany them.

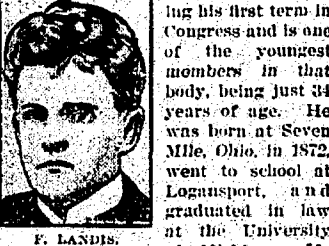


DR. H. W. WILEY OF THE BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

Dr. H. W. Wiley of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture is making inquiry into the sanitary conditions of cold storage. It stands to reason, he says, that there must be a limit to the period during which meat and poultry will keep in storage in a state fit to eat. The cold-storage companies are on the side of the investigators, for obviously it is to their interest to know under what conditions food spoils, and to be sure of the state of perishable goods which they are sending out to their customers. The department has the use of a cold-storage plant in Washington for purposes of experiment, and will ultimately publish its conclusions in a pure-food bulletin. It is interesting to learn that although at present the standards of this department have no legal force, yet by the natural authority which popular sentiment accords the work of the bureau, they have gained something of the effect which adequate legislation would give them.

There have been seven marriages performed at the White House, where it is, of course, inferred that the Longworth-Roosevelt nuptials are to be celebrated. The first was that of Miss Maria Monroe, the youngest daughter of President Monroe, who was married in March, 1820, to Samuel L. Gouverneur, of New York. The ceremony was held in the famous east room. The most brilliant wedding ceremonies in this room were those of Miss Elizabeth Tyler and William Waller, of Virginia, and Miss Nellie Grant and Algernon Sartoris. The last wedding to be held in the east room was that of a niece of President Hayes. President Cleveland and Miss Frances Folsom were united in the blue room. The only other President married during his term of office was President Tyler, whose second wife was Miss Julia Gardner. The ceremony was performed at her home in New York.

Congressman Frederic Landis, who in his maiden speech in the House, flayed insurance grafters and high financiers, is serving his first term in Congress and is one of the youngest members in that body, being just 34 years of age.



He was born at Seven Mile, Ohio, in 1872, went to school at Logansport, and graduated in law at the University of Michigan.

He represents the Eleventh Indiana District, and his older brother, Charles B. Landis, represents the Ninth District. Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, judge of the United States District Court in Chicago, is another brother.

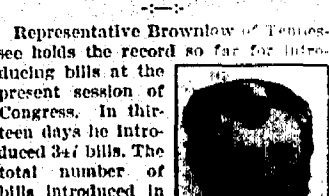
Hitherto the department heads have had full power of removal of employees, but were required to give to the person sought to be removed a copy of the charges against him, and to allow him a reasonable time in which to make reply. Under the new order, when misconduct is committed in the presence of the President or the head of a department, the person offending may be summarily removed from the service without a statement of reasons. In other cases the head of a department must file a statement of the grounds of removal, but need not give notice to the person who is to be removed.

American farmers have been raising macaroni wheat from seed secured in the first place by the Department of Agriculture. Secretary Wilson says that these farmers will send six million bushels of their crop to France, Italy and other parts of Europe this year. Half of this amount goes to the macaroni-makers of France. Six million bushels is a small amount in comparison with the total wheat exports, but six years ago this country exported no wheat of this kind, and it was only five years ago that the first seed was distributed by the Department of Agriculture. Results of this kind amply justify the existence of the department.

The boundary in the Great Lakes between the United States and Canada cannot be marked by a chalk line, nor by stone monuments. But it is important that it should be marked in some way to avoid the frequent disputes as to fishing rights. It is now proposed to anchor buoys in the lakes along the line, and also along the Canadian coast on the Atlantic, three miles from shore, so that the fishermen may know when they are trespassing in foreign waters. This is more sensible than the act of the traditional nunskull, who cut a notch in the side of his boat to mark the place where he lost his watch overboard.

Representative Brownlow of Tennessee holds the record so far for introducing bills at the present session of Congress. In thirteen days he introduced 341 bills. The total number of bills introduced in the House in the thirteen days was 30,001, as against a total of 19,200 for all sessions of the last Congress.

The new dry dock of the Navy Department which was built in this country and is to be towed to the Philippines will be carried through the Kuen Canal, the largest floating object which ever made the passage. The expense of getting the dock from Chesapeake Bay to its final station is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars.



MR. KNOWLTON.

The question to the grafters, "Where did you get it?" is succeeded by the warning query, "When are you going to give up the plunder?"

Chairman Shoemaker of the Canal Commission, says that dirt will begin to fly in earnest by July 1 next. The mud-slinging has already begun.

Viewed in the light of recent events, it is a good thing that the snobs in so-called Fifth Avenue, or the people might see what a nice town it really is.

SLAIN BY BOMB.

Former Governor of Idaho Killed While Making Speech.

Frank Steunenberg, former Governor of the State of Idaho, was killed by the explosion of a dynamite bomb Saturday evening, and thus, after the intervention of a number of years, the inner circle of the Coeur d'Alene dynamiters whom he so reluctantly prosecuted while Governor is believed to have secured its long-threatened revenge.

The assassination of Steunenberg was one of the most cold-blooded and revolting crimes of its nature in the history of the United States. Never before has the dreaded weapon of the Russian anarchists, with which the Czar of the empire are kept in constant fear, been turned on any man, no matter how hated, in American public life.

The bomb was placed at the gate of the former Governor's home in such a manner that the opening of the gate would set it off. The Steunenberg residence is situated in the Boise suburb of Caldwell, and Steunenberg was later than usual in getting to his home Saturday evening. He reached the gate at about 6:40 o'clock and swung it open with a shove. Instantly there was a mighty explosion. The noise was heard miles away. Windows were shaken in houses blocks distant.

Members of the Steunenberg family immediately rushed to the scene of the explosion. The gate had been shattered into a thousand bits and lying in the midst of the debris was the former Governor. Both legs had been carried away and what was left of the body was horribly cut and bruised. "Who shot me?" muttered Steunenberg faintly. He then lapsed off into unconsciousness. He was carried into the house and died twenty minutes later. He never recovered consciousness.

The authorities are firmly convinced that the assassination was the result of the prominent part Steunenberg played in the prosecution of the Coeur d'Alene dynamiters while Governor in 1890. His life has frequently been threatened by men identified with the inner circle of the dynamiters.

PROCLAIM WAR.

Russians Rebels Formally Proclaim for Armed Uprising.

It is no longer a strike but an open armed rebellion, in Russia. The council of workmen met secretly in St. Petersburg Saturday night and after an eight-hour session adopted a resolution to call off the strike Monday "because the fight of the people against the government can no longer be limited to the disorganization of the economic life of the nation through a universal strike and is already in many parts of the country taking on the character of an armed uprising." "The council of workmen's deputies," the resolution concludes, "decides to proceed immediately with warlike operations and the organization of an armed uprising."

The council recognized that the attempt of an immediate uprising could not succeed in the capital, but while making preparations it would be necessary to undertake a sort of guerrilla warfare, consisting of the disarming of police and soldiers wherever they are found alone in the streets, the use of bombs from ambush and other acts of terror.

The council drew up a proclamation to the Cossacks warning them that if they continued to fight against the people they would be treated like mad dogs and if they desired to be treated like brothers they should remain in their barracks. An appeal was also drawn up requesting the proletariat of all countries to support the fight begun at Moscow.



Congress will have to run those railway rate bills on the block system.

Before we get any ditch dug in Panama we may have to send down the Digger Indians.

To ask Senator Burton when his term expires would embarrass a more modest statesman.

The New York State insurance machine was not equipped with a graft-detector.

If Congress does half of what is expected of it this winter, the grafters will come to grief.

Explorer Amundsen seems to believe it will require the services of a diver to find the North Magnetic Pole.

The President of Venezuela can't make up his mind which he is going to fight first, Italy or France.

Some of those New York insurance policies were more like the game of policy than the business of insurance.

With the American hen laying 20,000,000 eggs a year, the chicken family has something to crow over.

What with a large salary and commissions on his own risks, the insurance man can play life against death in any combination and still come out a winner.

The Postmaster General seems to think the free mailing of speeches made in Congress to constituents is not only an infliction upon the recipient, but knocks all the profit out of the postal business.

Since one of the fraternity has won the hand of the President's daughter, the bald-headed men may take heart.

Perhaps on his next "walk-softery" expedition the President will use Menelik's elephant tusks in place of the "big stick."

Since the Russo-Japanese war ended, China feels it her duty to raise enough disturbance to keep up interest in the Orient.

With all the talk of reforming the big New York insurance corporations, there is no proposal to increase the policy holders' dividends.

Col. Joseph Bucklin Bishop of the Panama Canal Commission probably believes that a press agent by any other name will do as well.

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HERBERT H. D. PEIRCE, WHO HAS BEEN SELECTED BY THE PRESIDENT TO BE THE FIRST UNITED STATES MINISTER TO NORWAY.

way, has for several years been Third Assistant Secretary of State at Washington. His most recent work that came to the notice of the public was as representative of the State Department at the Portsmouth conference.

Mr. Peirce, hence, as Third Secretary, the consular service has been under his immediate charge, and in 1904 he made a trip around the world inspecting United States consulates. The results of this trip, which are found in the recommendation for the improvement of the consular service, are regarded as of great value. Mr. Peirce has held secretaryships in the diplomatic service, including that of first secretary at St. Petersburg, where he was charged with affairs. In the absence of the Secretary of State he has frequently been in charge of the State Department.

Dr. Flehn, who was a speaker at the recent German colonial conference, attributes the brutal exercise of certain German and Belgian officials when sent to govern black men to "tropical fever," or tropical frenzy.

Ex-Governor William R. Taylor of Wisconsin, who has become an inmate of the Old Peoples' Home near Madison, was the famous "Farmer Governor" who, in the years 1874-75, compelled the railroads of the State to obey the law, for the first time in their history. He was born in Connecticut in 1820, came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Cottage Grove, Dane County, where he has lived on a farm ever since.

Though a Democrat, in a Republican town, he has been elected to nearly every office in his village, county and State, from school director to Governor. The path of the "home" comes from the fact that he lost his parents when only a child and was reared wholly by strangers, so he shows his long and useful life in loneliness and among strangers, as he began it.

When Dr. Nansen goes to London as Norwegian minister he will take with him material for a new book he is to write on antarctic exploration.

Francis Hendricks, who took his turn on the rack before the Insurance Investigating Committee in New York the other day, has been Superintendent of Insurance of the State since Feb. 11, 1900, by appointment of the then Governor Theodore Roosevelt. Prior to that time he had served two terms as Mayor of Syracuse, two

terms in the lower house of the Legislature, three terms in the State Senate, and from 1801 until 1805 was Collector of the Port of New York. He was born at Kingston, N. Y., in 1834, had a meager education, because of the early death of his father, and for many years was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Rochester and Syracuse. From the inception of the insurance inquiry he has been under the severest criticism for alleged laxity.

M. Rostand is said to have declined an offer of \$20,000 for a single magazine publication of his new play, "Chanticleer." He believes he can get a larger amount from the play in book form.

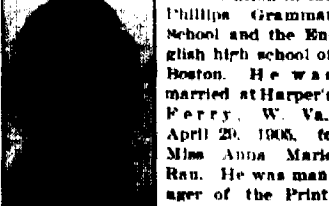
James R. Garfield, the star witness in the case against the beef packers, has been commissioner of corporations in the Department of Commerce and Labor since February, 1903, and has been a member of the United States Civil Service Commission for several years prior to that time. He is a son of the late President James Garfield.

Garfield was born James A. Garfield, at Hiram, Ohio, in 1865, and was educated for the law at Columbian Law School. As a partner in the law firm of Garfield, Garfield & Howe he has maintained his offices at Cleveland.

Dr. Adolph Fritzen, bishop of Strassburg, has again issued an edict forbidding priests within his diocese to use bicycles.

Charles A. Stillings, who was recently initiated as outside printer, was born in Boston April 20, 1871. He received his education in the Phillips Grammar School and the English high school of Boston. He was married at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., April 20, 1905, to Miss Anna Marie Ran. He was manager of the Printers' Board of Trade of Washington from Sept. 1, 1903, to May 1, 1905, and secretary of the Typothetae of Washington, 1903-1905. He was promoted to manager of the Printers' Board of Trade of New York City May 1, 1905, and appointed by President Roosevelt to be public printer Nov. 1.

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Crawford Avalanche.

O. F. M. B. Editor and Proprietor.

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GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JAN. 11.

Our State's Home For Unfortunates

Interesting Story of the Institution for the Feeble Minded and Epileptic.

SOME IMPORTANT SUGGESTION

Discussions at the State Teacher's Association and State Judges' Meeting—Important Legal Test.

There is one other institution for the care of the unfortunate classes among the children of the state, and that for the most pitiful of all classes of unfortunates. We have seen how the homeless and dependent children are gathered into the State Public School at Coldwater, many of them mere infants, and sent out thence to private homes, adopted into families or indentured under the protection of the state; how wayward and delinquent children and youth are rescued from bad conditions and sheltered in the Industrial Home for Girls, trained into habits of usefulness, and guided into safer conditions; how the deaf and blind are instructed in admirable schools and enabled to hear with their eyes and see with their fingers, and so come into happy development of their industrial and intellectual and moral faculties. But there is yet another class, more sadly deficient than all of these who have homes, can realize little of the blessings of a home; who having eyes to see, cannot perceive, and having ears to hear, cannot comprehend; the feeble minded, and the epileptic whose mental faculties have become paralyzed. For these the state has provided, and for about twelve years has been developing, a splendid institution at Lapeer, known as the Michigan Home for the Feeble Minded and Epileptic.

While we find occasion for congratulation over the fine provision that has been made, and more over the noble work the institution is doing, yet we have to take a humble place in comparison with some of our sister states in this particular line of work, and instead of pluming ourselves as the leader and exemplar, as we may in some other lines, here we have to take our place as learner and follower. But, after many years of agitation, the bill that pledged the state to enter upon the work was passed in the legislature of 1893, and now there is in use a noble group of buildings, including a four-story front administration building, a fine chapel and a museum hall, excellent hospital building, laundry and bake shop, heating plant and water works, and six cottages in which are housed in classified families about seven hundred of those unfortunates; and for whose maintenance a farm of a hundred and sixty acres contributes materially—the whole inventoried at three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

This institution is for the reception and permanent care of all feeble-minded and epileptic persons of this state above the age of six years, for whom it shall provide a home suited to their condition, and such instruction and industrial training as they are capable of receiving. That is the theory; but, alas, it is closed to the greater part, because unequal to the demand. Steadily enlarged to its present capacity, and crowded beyond its capacity in every building, there are still waiting more applications than have yet been met, and more than were pending when accommodation for the last two hundred was provided. And the greater mass behind, who should apply, is appalling. The general proportion of blind was recently stated at one to one thousand population. The proportion of feeble minded is double that, or one to five hundred, and the victims of epilepsy, that most mysterious and most dreadful of diseases, is the same, so that the population eligible to this institution is one to each two hundred and fifty people, or about eight thousand, making allowance for those under six years.

It is the part of wisdom, of humanity and of good citizenship, to provide for these as fully as possible. They can never be made into independent and useful citizens. Only in the very rarest instances and under favoring circumstances can they become self-supporting. They will always be dependent, always burdens upon the community, always objects of pitiful commiseration. But their condition can be much ameliorated. They can be kept in physical comfort, and safety to themselves and others, impossible in the private home, or in the poorhouse to which the most of them would gravitate, and they can receive instruction in varying degrees, and acquire some capacity for useful labor, in which is found, as the superintendent wisely says, the main source of happiness, in the institution as in the world outside. In the shops and upon the farm, so far as the yet insufficient facilities permit, such capacity is developed and exercised. Humanitarian considerations commend this work, and commend its extension, but no less loudly is it com-

manded in behalf of the public safety. The peril in society from criminal tendency in degenerates is much greater than from that in maniacs. We have only to call to mind the Hamburg case and the Waltz case of the past year, to understand this. The court records and the prison records bear awful testimony to the fact.

The present per capita cost of maintenance is a little in excess of one hundred fifty dollars, at which rate parents and guardians of inmates are required to pay when able to do so; but for the greater part, who are without such resources, the state foots the bill. Further than that, in considering applications for admission, preference is given to the poor, and to the young, for whom greater service can be rendered, though there is no maximum age limit. Increased population would naturally operate to lower the per capita cost, and the population must steadily increase up to the limit of accommodation continually, as the pressure of applications is constant, and those admitted are as a rule removed only by death. This would seem to contemplate an unlimited extension, but the superintendent has urged a system which would to a considerable extent relieve that, while materially reducing the per capita expense, and largely increasing the capacity of the institution. That is, by the establishment of farm colonies, where should be gathered in families, in cheaper buildings, such as have reached the limit of benefit from the school, and where those capable of labor could contribute to the revenue and to their own well being. Massachusetts and Wisconsin have successfully developed this plan, and other states are moving toward it. It would involve considerable land purchase, but in all of our state institutions the farms are the most important provision for reducing the cost of maintenance. The superintendent, Dr. William A. Polglase, who has been in charge of the institution from the beginning, was called to Des Moines a few days ago, to expound his theories before the state authorities of Iowa, a state which is taking high rank in the management of her institutions.

The policy in the conduct of our institutions which have to do with the children and youth, of giving first importance to manual and industrial training, received marked justification in the discussions at the meeting of the State Teachers' Association here last week. A number of the set addresses, and the discussions which they called forth, laid great emphasis upon the value of manual training in the schools, and its imperative necessity in the changed conditions from the time when the boy worked nine months upon the farm and in the shop, and gave three months to the school room. The convention was regarded as a great success in point of attendance and of interest and value of its topics. The teachers to the number of six or eight hundred were received in fine style at the capitol by the state officers, Thursday night, visiting each of the departments in turn, in escorted parades, and ending at the executive parlors, where Governor and Mrs. Warner headed a line including the supreme court judges and other dignitaries, and where a dainty luncheon was served in the business office. The rooms everywhere stood open, and bright with flowers and foliage, flags and lights.

The state judges' association, which also met here last week, discussed the indeterminate sentence law, Judge Kinne, of the Washtenaw circuit, regarding it with extreme disfavor, and Judge Lockwood, of Monroe, agreeing with him; while Judge Kendrick of Saginaw, and Judges Wolcott and Perkins of Grand Rapids, defended the principal of the law and declared its value.

A very important legal test is in prospect, in a case to be arranged to submit the constitutionality of the Galbraith law passed last winter, empowering the tax commissioners, as a board of assessors, to equalize between railroad and other property, which the attorney general believes to be invalid; and Governor Warner approves of the arrangement of a case to test the law.

HORTON.

Judge Correspondence.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gibson and children returned from Caylor Monday morning, where they had been to spend the holidays with Mrs. Gibson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Day.

Ray Owen had a Christmas present of the measles, from which he is slowly convalescing. Mr. Douglas Shannon is clerking in Ray's place.

Mr. Wauklyn is the new book keeper for the lumber company. He takes the place of Mr. Smith who leaves this week.

The mill is turning out shingles by the millions. Sleighting good and plenty of logs.

Now that the holidays are over everyone has settled down to steady work.

SELIN.

An important agitation has been commenced by the granges that is expected to spread throughout the state. It is the question of the improvement of roadsides, which promises to attract as much attention as that of good roads. When cattle were allowed to run on the highways the roadsides presented a good appearance, as the stock kept the grass and weeds down; but now the roadsides in many localities are very unsightly in summer, being covered with a rank growth of grass and masses of weeds.

Additional Local Matter

Proceedings of the Common Council.

[OFFICIAL.]

GRAYLING, Jan. 5, 1906.

Regular meeting of the Common Council convened at the Court House. President pro tem. A. E. Michelson in the chair.

Present Trustees Olson, Connine, Hum and McCullough.

Absent, President Bauman and Trustee Brink.

Meeting called to order by the president pro tem.

Minutes of the preceding meeting read and approved.

Moved by Connine supported by Hum, that the report of the Finance Committee be accepted and orders drawn for the several amounts. Motion carried.

REPORT.

To the President and Trustees of the Common Council, village of Grayling.

Your Committee on Claims and Accounts would recommend as follows:

1. A. Kraus, hardware \$3.38 \$2.38
2. Grayling Electric Co. Service 38.43 38.43
3. C. P. Robinson, labor 3.50 3.50
4. N. P. Olson, Drugs 5.35 5.35

Moved and supported that we adjourn. Motion prevailed.

H. P. OLSON, Village Clerk.

Proceedings of Village Board of Health.

Grayling, Jan. 5, 1906.

Special meeting of the Board of Health convened at the Court House.

A. E. Michelson president pro tem. in the chair.

Moved by Hum, supported by Connine that the bill of J. N. Insley M. D. be O. K'd. by the Village Board of Health, and be presented to the Board of Supervisors for payment. Motion carried.

Moved by Hum, supported by Connine that the bill of Peter Hanifer and N. P. Olson be presented to the Board of Supervisors for payment to the village. Motion carried.

Moved and supported that we adjourn. Motion prevailed.

N. P. OLSON, Clerk.

Strictly fresh eggs and gilt edge butter at Metcalf's Market.

E. N. Salling has been in this village, and adjoining for a few days looking after business interests and visiting.

John A. Johnson has gone to St. Mary's hospital at Saginaw to receive treatment for an abscess on his left side.

The finest of weather and good sleighing, and the farmers are hauling in their wood and produce at a lively rate.

The cold weather will come. Look out for your stove pipes and chimneys and see that all are secure.

Born, Friday, January 5, to Mr. and Mrs. Halger C. Schmidt, a son. Make a note of it that this is the first boy in the town credited under the new law to 1906.

The Regular January meeting of the Board of Supervisors is in session this week, with a considerable amount of business, which is being rapidly adjusted.

At the opening of the Circuit Court last Monday a few jurors appeared, who had not received their notice that they would not be wanted this term, and were promptly paid and discharged.

Ex-Probate Judge E. E. Turner was in town Monday, but did not call on many of his friends. One report says he has an office in Boyne City, another that he is located in Dakota, and another that he is about to locate at Mio. Take your choice.

A fire in Lewistown, New Years morning destroyed O. S. Kuecland's general store. The building was owned by T. H. DeYarmouth, who resided in the second story. The loss is estimated at \$500.00, partly covered by insurance.

O. F. Barnes was up from the Rancho, Monday. He reports the cattle feeding finely, but he has eight head of the white faces yet out, unless some kind hearted farmer has housed them, which he hopes is true, for he would much rather pay for their care than to have them suffer.

At a meeting of the township board, Monday, the resignation of Supervisor Colten, who has entered upon the duties of County Clerk, was presented and accepted, and John J. Neiderer appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Neiderer had the endorsement of nearly every business man in the village and no other person was proposed. His competency for the place is acknowledged, and his appointment is a fine compliment.

There will be a house warming this evening at the school house by the Class of 1906, who wish to see every young, middle aged and old girl at the school building with boxes or baskets. Said boxes or baskets to contain things to eat and two cups and two spoons. The young ladies of '06 will serve free coffee to our guests. All the young and old boys are earnestly invited to come, buy a box, find his lady and while eating, listen to a program that has been prepared for the occasion. Come and see the new building and have a good time. Proceeds for the Senior Class.

About EGGS....



For Example:

- 10 doz. common store eggs @ 25c. \$2.50
- 3 doz. bad ones in the lot @ 25c. .75
- Total \$3.25
- 10 doz. Woodmere guaranteed eggs @ 30c. \$3.00

A saving of .25c

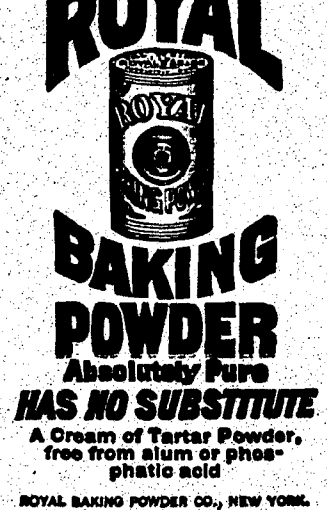
Notice the saving of cash, and the greater saving of keeping your fingers and nose out of over-ripe hen fruit.

Try Woodmere guaranteed eggs, at

Jorgenson's.



A MATTER OF HEALTH



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Francis L. Hadley.

We give the following sketch of the life of our former citizen, taken from the Holly Herald, which will be of interest to many of our citizens.

Francis L. Hadley, who died at an early hour on Thursday morning of last week at his home near Stony Run in the northeast corner of Holly township, was born in this township on July 1, 1847. He was the third child in the family of Joseph and Emily Hadley and spent practically his whole life in this township.

On Nov. 55, 1868, Mr. Hadley was united in marriage to Louzette Smith at Atlas, Genesee county. One child was born to them, now Mrs. Alberta Gould, of Holly village. From 1882 to 1890 Mr. and Mrs. Hadley resided at Grayling, returning to their farm in the latter named year. Mrs. Hadley died on Jan. 16, 1893.

On August 28, 1895, Mr. Hadley was united in marriage to Mrs. Nettie L. Vanderpool Lyon at Pontiac. They had no children. Besides his wife and daughter, the deceased leaves one brother, Edw. Hadley, of Holly village, and one sister, Mrs. Alex Campbell, of Groveland; also one grand daughter. His mother died on June 22, 1890, and his father on June 2, 1896.

Mr. Hadley was one of the best known farmers in this part of the state. In politics he was a staunch republican and had held numerous township offices of trust and honor under his party. He was a good neighbor, an obliging friend and leaves a large number of acquaintances to mourn his death.

The funeral was held Sunday afternoon from the Holly Presbyterian church. Rev. D. S. Carmichael officiated and burial was made in Lakeland. The funeral was under the auspices of the Masons and Holly Lodge attended in a body and escorted the remains to their last resting place.

Watch this space for NEW AD.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

Watch this space for NEW AD.

A. KRAUS & SON,

Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

Circuit Court for the County of Crawford.

In Chancery.

Samuel Cole, Complainant,

vs.

Jennie Cole, Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Crawford, in Chancery, at the village of Grayling in said county, on the 28th day of December A. D. 1905.

In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendant, Jennie Cole, is not a resident of this state, but resides in the state of Ohio. On motion of O. Palmer, complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that the said defendant, Jennie Cole, cause her appearance to be entered herein within four months from the date of this order and in case of her appearance that she cause her answer to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on her of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and that in default thereof said bill be taken as confessed by said non-resident defendant.

And it is further ordered, that within twenty days the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper, printed, published and circulating in said county, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendant at least twenty days before the time above described for her appearance.

NELSON SHARPE,

Circuit Judge.

O. PALMER,

Solicitor for Complainant.

Jan 4-7

A. C. HENDRICKSON

The Tailor.

Originator, an Introducer of Fine Garments for Men.

If you want a good suit for Fall and Winter, just drop in and see me.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop and Residence on Southside, near Company Boarding House.

Grayling, Mich.

A. J. Smith.

Veterinary Surgeon

Grayling, Mich.

Will answer professional calls from Grayling. Phone 31, G. H.

The Old Reliable

BARBER SHOP

SCOTT LOADER, Prop.

A Good Shave or Hair Cut.

Agency for Robertson's Laundry, Saginaw.

City Barber Shop.

A new shop, fitted up with every convenience.

CARL W. KREHPKE, Prop.

Located Next to Grayling Mercantile Company's Store.

GRAYLING, MICH.

AGENT FOR WEAR LAUNDRY, DAY CITY.

STEVENS

ON YOUR HUNTING TRIP

It is now the season to outfit for the hunt. We have a large stock of guns, traps, and other hunting equipment. We also have a large stock of game, and are ready to supply you with everything you need for a successful hunt.

J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO.,

Chippewa Falls, Wis., U. S. A.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

"The Niagara Falls Route."

THE MACKINAW DIVISION

Time card in effect Sunday, Dec. 27, 1905. Trains arrive and depart from Grayling, stand at time, as follows:

Day City, Grayling.	Train No.	Grayling, Mackinaw.
1:10 am	207	4:20 am
1:10 am	201	1:40 pm
4:1 pm	159	2:00 pm
8:1 am	99	8:30 am
6:30 am	97	8:30 am
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
5:15 pm	206	2:30 pm
3:30 am	202	12:44 am
9:45 am	158	10:15 pm
6:10 am	98	4:00 pm
6:00 am	94	1:40 pm
7:55 am	93	1:40 pm
6:30 am	91	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	90	1:40 pm
6:00 am	89	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	88	1:40 pm
6:00 am	87	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	86	1:40 pm
6:00 am	85	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	84	1:40 pm
6:00 am	83	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	82	1:40 pm
6:00 am	81	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	80	1:40 pm
6:00 am	79	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	78	1:40 pm
6:00 am	77	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	76	1:40 pm
6:00 am	75	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	74	1:40 pm
6:00 am	73	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	72	1:40 pm
6:00 am	71	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	70	1:40 pm
6:00 am	69	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	68	1:40 pm
6:00 am	67	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	66	1:40 pm
6:00 am	65	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	64	1:40 pm
6:00 am	63	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	62	1:40 pm
6:00 am	61	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	60	1:40 pm
6:00 am	59	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	58	1:40 pm
6:00 am	57	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	56	1:40 pm
6:00 am	55	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	54	1:40 pm
6:00 am	53	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	52	1:40 pm
6:00 am	51	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	50	1:40 pm
6:00 am	49	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	48	1:40 pm
6:00 am	47	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	46	1:40 pm
6:00 am	45	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	44	1:40 pm
6:00 am	43	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	42	1:40 pm
6:00 am	41	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	40	1:40 pm
6:00 am	39	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	38	1:40 pm
6:00 am	37	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	36	1:40 pm
6:00 am	35	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	34	1:40 pm
6:00 am	33	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	32	1:40 pm
6:00 am	31	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	30	1:40 pm
6:00 am	29	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	28	1:40 pm
6:00 am	27	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	26	1:40 pm
6:00 am	25	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	24	1:40 pm
6:00 am	23	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	22	1:40 pm
6:00 am	21	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	20	1:40 pm
6:00 am	19	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	18	1:40 pm
6:00 am	17	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	16	1:40 pm
6:00 am	15	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	14	1:40 pm
6:00 am	13	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	12	1:40 pm
6:00 am	11	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	10	1:40 pm
6:00 am	9	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	8	1:40 pm
6:00 am	7	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	6	1:40 pm
6:00 am	5	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	4	1:40 pm
6:00 am	3	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	2	1:40 pm
6:00 am	1	1:40 pm
ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.	ARR. L.V.
7:50 am	0	1:40 pm
6:00 am	0	1:40 pm

DETROIT & CHARLEVOIX R. R.

TIME

Crawford AVALANCHE.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JAN. 31.
Local and Neighboring News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription will run. If you wish to continue your subscription, please send your money promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us before noon, and can not be considered later.

Photos \$1.00 a dozen and up.

Novelty photos at Laura's old stand.

Penny photos at the Novelty gallery.

Choice apples at McCall's market.

Seventeen Post Cards at the Novelty gallery.

New P. S. special again.

J. W. SORENSON.

FOR SALE—A good second-hand cutter. Enquire of Joe Krewa.

All kinds of baking, fruit, cakes, and pastry at the new restaurant.

H. P. FOLLIA.

House to rent. Convenient for a large family. Near the schoolhouse.

E. F. McCALLAMORE.

Dreammaking and plain sewing done will try and please you. Mrs. L. D. Towner.

It is time to begin. Take a look at our P. S. special.

J. W. SORENSON.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, at the lowest prices, call at the AVALANCHE office.

FOR SALE—A horse blanket, as good as new, and a good dog-tug-tug-tug.

Mrs. Marie Abbott.

Mr. Herman Berg of this village left here for Los Angeles California on New Year's day.

FOR SALE—Big round oak heating stove, nearly new.

R. W. BRINK.

M. Lann has left a number of packages of photographs at the Avalanche office, for delivery to his customers, who are requested to call for them.

Anybody and everybody who wants a sleigh, heavy medium or light, can find them here, the best in the market and at high prices.

O. PALMER.

Use "Lansbury Cold Breakers," every box guaranteed to break a cold, or money refunded—Fountain's Drug Store.

J. Leahy the optician will soon be here again, for date see ad in this issue.

Following and dressing parlors, Third door north of Michigan Avenue on Cedar street.

MRS. COLBURN & STRONG.

C. F. Kelly of Frederic brought his family and heavy hand staks, down Tuesday. He reports plenty of snow and business booming.

School children frequently need glasses. See Leahy the optician, when he comes Jan. 19 to 22 as he fully understands the care of children's eyes.

HAULING.—I have 100,000 feet of lumber on Portage Lake that I want hauled to Grayling. I will pay \$1.25 per thousand. Inquire of

J. L. HANSEN.

Dr. H. B. Merriam, late of Gladwin, has decided to locate here for the practice of his profession. He has rented the office of N. P. Olson next the Central Drug Store.

Mrs. Amy Brodin, an experienced nurse with over twelve years experience, offers her services to any one in need of her services. Inquire at her home opposite the Court House.

Rev. C. E. Scott, former pastor of the Presbyterian Church here, but now of Abbot, has announced that he will go to West Shaungtsing, China, as a missionary, in the spring. Mrs. Scott will accompany him.

A letter from Elmer Head of South Branch, says he is now located at Kingston, Mich., in the meat market business with L. J. Miller, and wants the AVALANCHE to keep him in touch with the best country in the state.

As I am about to move to California, I offer for sale my household furniture and effects at right prices. Now is the time for bargains. Call at the house, on Maple St. and see what I have for sale.—MRS. A. CROTEAU.

A clergyman who resigned the pastorate to take up the practice of law, forsaken as one reason for his change, "what the average man will pay more to keep out of jail one day than to keep out of hell for an eternity."

The merchant who sits behind his counter and "cusses" the people who buy goods of the catalogue houses will never put that sort of competition out of business. He has got to meet that sort of business by using some of its own methods. He must have the goods and then he must tell the people about it and of his ability to meet the outside competition.—Dz.

Fifty-four roads controlled in the interest of the New York Central will be placed under the general title of "New York Central Lines," after Jan. 1st.

No such title as the Vanderbilt system will be recognized.

All rolling stock and other property will be retained accordingly.

The only exception to the new rule is the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, which cannot be merged, even in name, because of Ohio laws.

Circuit Court.

Judge Starnes and stenographer Ann were on hand to open the January term of Court Monday, but Mr. Austin took the first train home as there was no case requiring him.

In the case of Wiley vs. South Branch township, a demurrer had been filed and was argued and sustained and plaintiff given leave to amend his declaration.

Sorensen vs. Michelson, mortgage foreclosure. Decree granted.

The tax record was given its usual attention.

Total Saturday would pass for nearly a blizzard. No wind at a refreshing wind, with about six inches of snow which was badly drifted.

Comrade of the G. A. R., will take notice that the installation of officers for this year will be had this week Saturday evening. All members of Marvin Post are expected to be present to touch shovels and create the ties of 61 to 65.

Deputy Sheriff Charnon and G. Malafant, were visitors at our Sanctum Monday evening. They had driven around here, through Maple Forest, and report the roads badly drifted, but breaking down so as to be fairly passable.

If you want to get in an argument, ask Sheriff Stillwell what kind of a civilization he had a year ago last night. If he don't argue and explain, ask his wife, and if she laughs and won't tell, ask deputy Sheriff Charnon of Frederic about the hard cutted plow with the cut keys ten miles away.

A superstitious subscriber found a spider in his paper and wrote to the editor asking if it was an evil omen. The editor replied: "It is nothing of the kind. The spider was merely looking over the paper to learn who was not advertising, so it could spin the web across the store door and thus be free from disturbance."

Not a single bank failure has occurred in Michigan during the year just closed. This is quite a pleasing fact to the people of one of the best states in the union, but it will not assist in the development of Michigan and personal ends.

The Ladies' Aid Society, of the Methodist church will meet this week Friday at the home of Mrs. Robinson, at 2:30 p. m. A large attendance is requested, as there is important business to transact. A tea set lunch will be served for the society members and their families.

Our weather and seemingly the whole world has been wonderfully brightened up this week. There are two reasons for this. The first is that the school teachers in the state are here again, and the other, the overcast, howling small boy is not on the street all of the time.

The blistering wind last Thursday evening through an opening door, of the residence of H. T. Tamm, carried the face curtains over the lamp which led them with a flash. The curtains, a couch, and the carpet were injured and put for the presence of Daisy Hayes, there might have been a much loss. Miss Hayes' hands were considerably burned.

Frank Whipple, Village marshall, was quite badly injured Sunday at the fire at the Episcopal church. He was on the millinery roof directing the stream from one of the lines of hose, when some one let go of same boiler, and the extra weight coming on him unexpectedly caused him to lose his footing and fall heavily to the ground below. While the snow and his heavy clothing helped in a measure to break the force of his fall, it was sufficiently heavy to break a rib and bruise and shake him up badly. He was at first thought to be even more seriously injured than he was, but is now improving and, though still confined to his bed and under a doctor's care, no serious results are now apprehended. Kalkaska Leader. Mr. Whipple will be well remembered by many of our citizens as a former resident here.

From twenty to fifty years ago it was known by the settlers that the Indians living on the Lake Huron shore were always supplied with plenty of native lead without buying, and often sold quantities to the white settlers, but no indication could be found that would tempt one of the red men to divulge the place where it was found. It was known that they came up the Ausable river, and returned with unlimited supplies of the to them, precious metal. Hunters attempted to follow them but failed. Prospectors tramped for weeks in the country where the metal was supposed to be, without avail. It is not over ten years since a party of prospectors boarded for some time with Dr. Niles, at his farm below the mouth of the North Branch, starting out with their picks and shovels at daylight, and returning empty handed at night. They did not divulge their secret, but it was patent to those who, themselves had searched for it had become generally connected that the mine was located near the Michigan and not far from the river. It is now reported that a settler has accidentally found the mine at the place where the Indians worked it, and that there are indications of unlimited amounts. The local excitement is spreading and it is reported that land prices in South county have taken an upward flight. We only hope the reports will be confirmed, for a kind of that kind would be a boon to this part of our state.

TELEPHONE MEETING.

Portage Lake—Beaver Creek—Grayling Line.

Parties interested in a telephone line running from Grayling to Portage Lake and Beaver Creek are requested to meet at the AVALANCHE office on Saturday, Jan. 31, 1906 at 2 o'clock.

It is proposed to organize a farmers' stock company. There will be no speculative holding of the shares, and the cost of maintenance on such lines averages 50 cents to 75 cents per year to each shareholder. The cost of construction is very small compared with the benefit derived. Please attend the meeting and talk the matter over.

Grayling, Mich., Jan. 2, 1906.

J. L. HANSEN.

Beats The Magic Cure.

"To keep the body in tune," writes Mrs. Mary Brown, 20 Lafayette Place, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. "I take Dr. King's New Life Pills. They are the most reliable and pleasant laxative I have found." Best for the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels. Guaranteed by J. C. Fournier, druggist, 25c.

Ten Years.

J. Leahy the Optician who is appearing in this issue has been visiting Grayling for just ten years, and by nothing efforts he has long since proven to the satisfaction of all that his integrity and skill cannot be questioned, as a result he has been consulted by many of our citizens. When we consider the time and money saved from a trip to the city where none more competent can be consulted, we should all appreciate his coming.

Installation Postponed.

Owing to the extremely inclement weather of last Saturday the installation of Grand officers was postponed until the next regular meeting, Saturday, January 20, 1906. Every member should try and be on hand then.

For Sale.

For sale or to rent, a good farm of 80 acres, 20 acres all cleared on river bank, 13 acres wooded, 200 ft. on orchard started. Good buildings, one half mile from the village of Frederic. To the right party liberal terms will be made. Enquire of

B. F. JOHNSON.

Grayling, Mich.

A Modern Miracle.

"Truly a miracle," avowed the recovery of Mrs. Maggie Holt of this place," writes J. O. R. Hooper, Woodford, Tenn., "she was so wasted by coughing up phlegm from her lungs. Doctors declared her and so near that her family had watched by her bed-side forty-eight hours, when by my remedy was given her, with the astonishing result that improvement began, and continued until she finally completely recovered, and is a healthy woman today." Guaranteed cure for coughs and colds, 50c and \$1.00 at Fournier's Drug Store. Trial bottle free.

The following officers are elected for Grayling Lodge No. 137 I. O. O. F., Tuesday evening Jan. 2, 1906.

N. G.—J. W. Sorensen.

V. G.—J. W. Sorensen.

Sec.—C. O. McCulloch.

Treas.—A. Peterson.

There was a banquet after the installation.

My Life in Years.

The chances for living a full century are excellent in the case of Mrs. Jenny Duncan, of Haysville, Mo., now 70 years old. She writes: "Electric Bitters cured me of Chronic Dyspepsia of 20 years standing, and made me feel as well and strong as a girl." Electric Bitters cure stomach and liver diseases, blood disorders, General Debility and bodily weakness. Sold on a guarantee at Fournier's Drug Store. Price only 50c.

The wagon roads of any country are the fountain heads of trade and commerce: they are the avenues over which pass the main agencies for the dissemination of knowledge, and the increase of intelligence, as well as the enjoyments of social intercourse in rural life. They provide the means for the performance of public duty of reaching schools and churches and local markets or shipping points on railroads.

Half The World Worries.

How the other half lives. Those who use Buckner's Arnica Salve never wonder if it will cure Cuts, Wounds, Burns, Bores and all skin eruptions. They know it will. Mrs. Grant Shy, 1130 E. Reynolds St., Springfield, Ill., says: "I regard it one of the absolute necessities of householdkeeping." Guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist, 25c.

There was almost a fire, Sunday, in the post office. The ashes were taken from the stove, and no fire noticed, but there must have been some latent coal. Before the ashes were carried out, the Postmaster stopped to distribute a belated mail, and deliver it, and was called suddenly away, and on his return found a hole burned in the floor and the room filled with smoke. There was no other damage, except the scare at the thought of what might have been had it been night.

RESOLUTIONS

are now in order, and no better or more profitable resolution can be made by you than to trade at the New Grocery Store in the year 1906. Give us a trial order, which will surely make you a steady customer.

COURTESY, QUALITY AND LOW PRICES

will do it.

Come and see for yourself!

Yours Respectfully

H. PETERSEN,

The New Store.

Don't Neglect!

Gentle—When you wear a new Fall Suit, see the new up-to-date styles. The latest designs in home manufactures and the finest imported goods on hand. Also the newest wares and fabrics for Ladies' High Classed Tailored Suits, on view at

'Mahon's Tailoring Establishment,

Opposite McKay's Hotel

Thanking our customers for the liberal patronage given us in past years, and wishing all health, happiness and prosperity in the future, we are

Yours respectfully

CONNINE & CO.

1896=1905.

Thanking our customers for the liberal patronage given us in past years, and wishing all health, happiness and prosperity in the future, we are

Yours respectfully

CONNINE & CO.

1896=1905.

School Books!

We are Headquarters for School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Ink, etc., etc., including everything in the line of School Supplies. We carry the finest line of tablets ever brought to Grayling.

Fournier's Drug Store.

The old Reliable.

Glasses Fitted.

J. LEAHY,

The Expert Optician.

At Dr. Insley's office Friday, January 19, will remain until Monday noon.

Cutting headache, dizziness, nervousness and all symptoms of eye strain a specialty.

Difficult cases solicited. Grayling, Mich.

Drugs.

Patent Medicines.

Central Drug Store

"The Best Drug."

Take VINOL!

The modern reconstructive tonic.

We sell and guarantee it!

Bring us your Family Recipes. Prescription Work a Specialty.

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Grayling, Mich.

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J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Grayling, Mich.

To Clear The Deck

For our Annual Inventory.

High-Pressure selling is the order here now. Every suit, every overcoat, every item or article that is left of our Fall and Winter stock, is subject to another great price reduction prior to our Annual "Stock Taking."

Rather than carry anything over we shall mark a price on it that you can't afford to ignore. There's always something you need and at this sale you can afford to lay in a supply for future requirements. Many a person who has never known the luxury of having all the wearables they wanted will find that this Sale gives them the opportunity to stock-up with a plenty of everything at very small outlay.

Don't delay! There are opportunities here now that you'll not see again. These values can't last. This is a clean-up of goods left on hand—we couldn't replace them at anything like the money. We've had our season's selling. What is left is yours without our counting the cost.

The Boys' Clothing and the Furnishings, too, are included in this Sale.

Here's the chance of the whole year to fit out the entire family. There are months ahead of you of late Winter or raw Spring weather when good, warm, comfortable clothes will be acceptable. The styles are new and will be all right next season. It's simply a case of our needing the room, not wishing to carry over the goods. We've got to prepare in advance for future business. In a few days now we shall take account of stock to see where we stand. We would rather count these goods in dollars than in garments—even at the loss this sale means to us.

Mens' Suits and Overcoats.

Mens' \$25.00 all wool suits reduced to \$18.50

Mens' \$15.00 and \$20.00 all wool suits reduced to \$11.50

Mens' \$12.00 all wool suits reduced to \$8.75

Mens' \$10.00 Worsteds suits reduced to \$7.50

Mens' Overcoats reduced in the proportion.

Ladies' Coats.

Ladies' \$25.00 Coat latest style satin quilted lining for \$17.00

Ladies' \$20.00 Coat, plush lining for \$15.00

Ladies' \$18.00 Coats for \$13.50

Ladies' \$15.00 Coats for \$11.50

Ladies' \$12.00 Coats for \$8.75

Children's Coats.

Children's \$3.00 and 3.50 Coats for \$2.00

Children's \$5.00 and 6.00 Coats for \$4.00

Children's \$8.00 Coats for \$5.75

Furs.

\$2.00 Fur for \$1.87-1.2

\$3.50 Fur for \$2.98

\$5.00 Fur for \$4.25

\$6.00 Fur for \$4.50

\$8.00 Furs for \$7.95

COME EARLY--NOTHING CARRIED OVER.

Grayling Mercantile Co.

The People's Store.

1906.

A new year brings with it

Ask for them.

Sorenson's Furniture Store,

Grayling, Mich.

Drugs.

Patent Medicines.

Central Drug Store

"The Best Drug."

Take VINOL!

The modern reconstructive tonic.

We sell and guarantee it!

Bring us your Family Recipes. Prescription Work a Specialty.

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Grayling, Mich.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLSON, MICHIGAN.

ANNOYER IS CAUGHT.

HAD WRITTEN INSULTING LETTERS TO PRESIDENT.

Apprehended in Public Library in Montclair, N. J., While Insulting Another Critical Epistle—Enquirer Says Way Out from Wreck.

John Penbody, who lives just over the Orange mountain near Montclair, N. J., was arrested by secret service officers from Washington, on a charge of annoying President Roosevelt. For months the President, it is alleged, has been receiving letters attacking him for his position on the Panama canal question, on railroad rebates and in fact on every prominent public matter that has come up for discussion. These letters are said to have been offensive and were mailed at different points, some at Bloomfield, some at Montclair, and others at Verona, N. J. The writer gave his name, but not his address, and there was much difficulty in finding him. The detectives say he was finally found in a public library in Montclair, where he was preparing another letter when he was arrested. Penbody was taken before the authorities and after a severe lecture and upon promising to cease annoying the President with his letters, he was allowed to go.

HAZERS MAY LAND IN PRISON.

Father of Ohio Schoolboy Killed by Footpad Will Prosecute.

Criminal prosecution and a suit for damages are certain to result from the death of Cecil Lepp, a 16-year-old high school boy of Hilliards, Ohio, who was hanged by eight of his comrades and succumbed to his injuries. Charles Lepp, the boy's father, has engaged an attorney to look up the evidence, and the county prosecutor and coroner are investigating with a view to action. The lad was taken by his comrades during the recess hour and hanged on a rail until he dropped from exhaustion to the ground. The physician who attended him said he was injured at the base of the brain, at the base of the spine and internally.

MAN CHEATS DEATH BY GRIT.

Freight Engineer, Under Wreck, Saves Way Out Before Explosion.

With one leg crushed and broken, Grover Hinderer, an engineer on the Burlington railroad, lay on his back for an hour saving through heavy timbers under which he was pinned after a wreck near Wood Station, Ill. He succeeded in releasing himself and crawled from the debris a few minutes before the boiler of his engine burst, exploding a car of powder. The explosion demolished the debris under which he had been crushed.

Boatman Deserter by Wife.

Edmund Berach, formerly a member of the St. Louis house of delegates, and the first man convicted of bootlegging, was released from prison at Jefferson City the other day after serving his sentence, and returned home. None of his relatives was present to meet him at the station, and he learned that he had been deserted by his wife, who has procured a divorce.

Five Die in Dynamite Blast.

In an explosion of dynamite at the works of the Dole & Shepard Company at Gary, Ill., five men were killed and many others hurt, two of them probably fatally. Two stone crushers, a barn and a tool house were destroyed, and damage to the amount of \$25,000 was done. About 175 workmen were about the place when the explosion occurred.

Negro School Law in Valid.

The Kansas Supreme Court has decided that the law passed by the last Legislature providing for separate high schools for the whites and negroes at Kansas City, Kan., is valid. The decision reverses the decision of the lower court to pass an act separating the whites from the negroes in all the schools of the State.

Annapolis Head of Soldiers' Home.

James Long, an inmate of the State Soldiers' home in Hot Springs, S. D., was arrested and pinned to the wall by Judge Annapolis on a charge of assaulting Col. Goldard, commandant of the home, with a piece of lead pipe. Interference by another inmate of the home saved the commandant's life.

Earth Opens in Italy.

At Genzano, a town of 8,000 inhabitants in the Province of Pistoia, Italy, the earth suddenly opened the other day engulfing ten houses and shattering many others, which threaten to fall. Many persons were buried in the ruins.

Aground in New York Harbor.

Two out of four battleships under command of Admiral Benson are aground in New York harbor and a third struck one of the stranded vessels, the Illinois alone escaping mishap.

Great Plymouth Barrels.

The large flywheel, weighing eighteen tons, of the Corliss engine and power house of the Morgan Engineering Works at Alliance, Ohio, burst, wrecking one end of the building.

Decatur Acquitted of Hazing.

Midshipman Stephen Decatur, Jr., was acquitted by the court-martial at Annapolis of the charge of hazing.

"Gas Grab" Ordinance Illegal.

Omaha "gas grab" ordinance has been held illegal in court, and the Mayor and other officials were rebuked for the measures employed to force the passage of the act in the City Council.

Earthquake Wrecks a Town.

Earthquakes, succeeding each other, occurred at short intervals and property suffered in Massena, Arkansas, to the extent of about \$500,000 and the town will be destroyed if another shock occurs. There were no personal casualties.

Boy's Frank Leads to Murder.

Ollie Claywell, 14 years old, stabbed Carl Owens, aged 18, and is in jail in Dallas, Texas, charged with murder. The boys were employed in the Texas Pacific general office. Some one pinned a placard on young Claywell's back reading, "Kick me." The Owens boy kicked, and a fight started.

Modest for Birmingham Crew.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte has issued an order at Washington giving medals and \$100 each to eleven members of the crew of the gunboat Bonaparte for service at the time the vessel was blown up in San Diego harbor.

LEOPARD ON TRACK.

William Moran Confesses Killing.

A few hours after 17-year-old Robert Collier had been murdered and his body thrown on the railway tracks in Chicago, another youth, William J. Moran, 19 years old, was arrested and confessed the crime. Collier's body was found on the Nickel Plate tracks within 200 feet of his home. An examination of the body revealed the police that they were dealing with a railway accident. They believed Collier had been struck on the head and stabbed. The skull was fractured, and there were evidences of a struggle in the rear of a barn owned by Policeman John Swigert. The body apparently had been dragged to the tracks. Shortly after the finding of the body the police began arresting friends and acquaintances of Collier. Among fifteen taken to the station were William and Edward Moran, the latter 15 years old. William Moran made this statement: "I met Collier about 6:30 o'clock in the evening. We went to my house, where we had supper, and about 7 o'clock we went to the barn which was owned by Collier. He had a ladder, and, seating ourselves, began talking about the construction of locomotives. A short time ago Collier got work at the Pullman car shops, and as I am working on the Illinois Central, we both knew something about them. We disagreed and in the fight that followed I shot Collier after he struck me. Then I put the body on the tracks."

ROBBERS BIND AND GAG WOMAN.

Chloroform Farmer's Wife and Look for Gold.

Footpads visited Marion, Ind., and left two of their victims unconscious. Soon after noon Bailey closed his grocery and went home he was called to the door by a man who represented he wished to purchase some groceries. Bailey accompanied the man, and was near his store, when the stranger suddenly turned and struck him with a slungshot. At the same time a second man appeared, and the two footpads beat Bailey into insensibility. The men then took \$8 from Bailey's pockets. A stocking containing a rough rock was found near Bailey. William Henderson returned to his home and found his wife bound and gagged and in an unconscious condition. She had been chloroformed, and the indications were that she had been unconscious for two or three hours. Her arms and legs were tied with ropes and her mouth was filled with rags. The house had been ransacked, but the value of the property stolen is not known. When she had been revived Mrs. Henderson told that the men had entered the house and struck her down with their fists before gagging her, and then administered chloroform. She was able to give a fair description of the robbers.

THIEVES CARRY OFF \$15,000.

Robbers Make Big Heist by Looting Shoals (Ind.) Store.

Burglars broke into the general store of John P. Albaugh in Shoals, Ind., at night, and after blowing the safe fled with \$15,000 in money and bonds. The crackers forced an entrance into the vault, drilled the safe, and charged it with nitroglycerine. The explosion wrecked the safe. Charles Taylor was near the store about midnight, and was captured by two men and locked up, being released after daylight. He was so badly frightened that he was unable to give a description of the men, but claims that there were nine in the party. Twenty-five hundred dollars in cash was secured from the safe and \$12,500 in government bonds. The robbery was done by experts and they left no clue. The bonds were the property of Mr. Albaugh and his father, Samuel Albaugh, a wealthy farmer. They have offered a reward of \$1,000 for the return of the bonds.

MANY KILLED IN TURKEY.

In 110 Fights in Macedonia There Were 1,032 Casualties.

A return issued by the Turkish authorities that in the 112 encounters that resulted from the fighting in Macedonia between Turkish troops and Bulgarian, Greek and Serbian revolutionary bands in 1905, altogether 119 encounters took place in the vilayets of Salonika, Monastir and Uskub, in which the insurgents lost 520 men killed and twenty wounded. In addition the troops captured 227 prisoners. The troops lost 122 killed and 145 wounded. A comparison of the number of men killed with the number wounded shows that no quarter was given.

Thousands Starving in Japan.

Thousands are starving in North Japan, according to advices received at Victoria, B. C., by the steamer Empress of Japan. A government report says Miyagi, Fukushima and Iwate provinces, with a population of 2,821,557, are confronted by the worst famine in sixty years. Many of the people are obliged to eat shrubs, roots and bark of trees to sustain life, and a million people are in extreme condition.

Threats for Peabody and Bell.

According to interviews given out by James H. Peabody, former Governor of Colorado, and his adjutant, Gen. Sherman Bell, they have been threatened with the same fate that overtook former Gov. St. Johnsberg of Idaho, who was blown to pieces with a dynamite bomb. Both claim to have direct knowledge that they have been marked for death.

Yerkes Leaves Fortune to Public.

Charles T. Yerkes, after making liberal provision for his wife and children and for the education of his minor heirs, has bequeathed his vast fortune to the public. \$100,000 going to the University of Chicago, \$750,000 and the mansion to an art museum, and the remainder to build and endow a hospital.

Pious Convict Pleads Pardon.

Learning that vigorous efforts were being made to obtain his pardon, Eli J. Stubblefield, a convict in the Missouri State penitentiary, vetoed the plan, saying: "When the Lord is ready I shall be set free." He declares an attempt to induce the Governor to act would be improper. His guilt always has been in doubt.

Child Hanged in School.

The body of Stella Doyle, aged 7, was found suspended by a towel in the washroom at the West End school in Pittsburgh by another pupil. Circumstances pointed strongly to suicide, as the girl had left the school room in anger and was ill.

La Follette in the Senate.

Former Gov. La Follette of Wisconsin, a Democrat, was elected to the Senate on Thursday, a dramatic scene being acted as he was led into the Senate chamber by his bitter rival, Senator Spooner.

Gov. Governor Reopens Manned Prison.

William J. Bailey, formerly Governor of Kansas, has turned into the State Treasury \$1,300 expended by him for groceries and laundry work during his administration.

the as Governor. The money was part of that appropriated by the Legislature for the maintenance of the executive mansion. The State Supreme Court ruled that the expenditure fund had been used improperly.

ATTACK PUERTO PLATA.

General Rodriguez Forced to Retire—May Proclaim Himself.

Reports received from Puerto Plata, on the northern coast of Santo Domingo, say that the troops of the fugitive President Morales, under the command of Gen. Demetrio Rodriguez, attacked Puerto Plata at 10 o'clock the previous morning. The fighting, which was severe, lasted until 5 o'clock in the evening, when the besieging force retired. A number of men were killed or wounded on both sides in the engagement, in which bayonets and swords were used principally. The forces of Gen. Rodriguez, which are massed outside Puerto Plata, were preparing for another attack on the place. A part of the population of Puerto Plata has declared in favor of Morales and street fighting occurred, the supporters of Morales shooting from the windows of their houses at the troops of Gen. Caceres, the temporary president of Santo Domingo. These troops were experiencing difficulty in defending themselves, as they were unable to find the means of firing them. A messenger from Monte Cristi brought the news that Gen. Rodriguez has announced that if his attack on Puerto Plata is successful he will proclaim himself a candidate for the presidency of Santo Domingo.

WOMAN SHOT BY STUDENT.

Youth Kills Girl and Wounds Mother, Sister and Himself.

Infatuated with Pearl Wheaton, daughter of S. N. Wheaton, one of the richest farmers in southern Minnesota, and made desperate by her refusal to marry him, Matt Syer, a student at the University of Minnesota, broke into the Wheaton home near Caledonia, Minn., in the dead of night and shot Pearl, her sister, her mother and himself. Miss Wheaton is dead. Unable to secure entrance through the door, Syer broke through a window. When he entered he was met by Ruth Wheaton, who was armed with a revolver and attempted to protect the rest of the family. Syer wrested the revolver from her and shot her twice. He then turned on Mrs. Wheaton, shooting her twice also. He bounded up the steps to the room of Pearl. Breaking in the door of the room, he shot the girl through the heart and then shot himself. When help arrived Syer was found with his head on the girl's breast. She was dead and he was barely living. All of the injured are fatally wounded. The only other inmate of the house, a child of 10 years, escaped by leaping through the window Syer had broken. Mrs. Wheaton was away from home at the time.

CHARGE JUSTICE WITH CRIME.

Foreigners Assert He Has Practiced Blackmail on Them.

An alleged scheme of wholesale blackmail with foreigners as the victims was revealed in the arrest of Justice of the Peace O. E. Gruver of Whitehall Township, near Allentown, Pa., and his constable, Edward C. Labach, on charges of extortion. Thomas Kuder and John Duro, cement workers, who are the prosecutors, allege that during a recent celebration they took a gun, for which they were subsequently arrested, and compelled Gruver to pay \$75 to Gruver and Labach to settle the case. A warrant was also issued for the arrest of John Berg, bondsman for the accused officials, on the charge of dissuading witnesses from testifying. The defendants were held in \$1,500 bail each for court. It is alleged that recently an up-country justice of the peace induced forty-two foreigners to steal a car, and that they were afterward arrested and compelled to pay \$1,500.

WIRELESS CARRIES 2,150 MILES.

Message Sent from Manhattan Beach to Colon Is Caught in Cuba.

The wireless telegraph system of the navy has eclipsed all previous records. The Colon station has sent to Rear Admiral Manney a record of a conversation which it overheard Dec. 19 between the stations at Manhattan Beach and Pensacola. The distance between Colon and Manhattan Beach, the extreme range of the message, is 2,150 statute miles, while the first Atlantic cable was only 1,800 miles long.

Endows Spinsters' Home.

Dr. D. H. Bauslin of Springfield, Ohio, president of the general synod of the Lutheran church, announces that Mrs. Sarah Feichly of Tippencanon, Ohio, who died the other day, had left her home at Tippencanon to be used as a home for Lutheran widows, and single maiden ladies, with all her property, amounting to \$40,000.

Drowns Her Baby in Well.

Mrs. Herbert Aldrich, 30 years old, residing near McDonough, N. Y., arose near midnight and threw her sick baby into a well. The child was found in the well, but somehow saved herself from drowning. Her husband was asleep in another room when she returned to the house in her dripping garments and told him what she had done. She is insane.

Slain by Jealous Lover.

Paul Sovdel, aged 25, (an ill-famed character of Little Rock, Ark.) shot and killed Jessie Smith, aged 23 years, in a restaurant at 68 Theresa street, and then committed suicide. Sovdel was looked upon as the girl's lover and was prompted to the act by jealousy.

Orr Is to Succeed McCall.

The resignation of John A. McCall as president of the New York Life Insurance Company has been accepted, and Alexander E. Orr, first vice president of the company, has been elected as his successor.

Blind Scenes Safe Blowers.

Four men blew open the Spargur Mill bank at Banbridge, Ohio. The building and bank fixtures were wrecked, but the burglars failed to get the money in the safe. Apparently they were frightened by the explosion and escaped.

Woman Poisoner Dies in Jail.

Mrs. Sarah Jane Robinson, the notorious poisoner, who was serving a life sentence in the county jail in Cambridge, Mass., for killing a dozen persons, died of a complication of diseases.

Patrick Must Die in Chair.

Governor Hildes of New York denied an application for a reprieve for Albert T. Patrick, who is under sentence of death for the murder of William M. Hiles, a Texas millionaire.

Troops Defeat Insurgents.

Five thousand insurgents in Iliza Russia, seized a factory building, which the troops battered down with much slaughter, and 1,000 were made prisoners.

Chicago Jewels Firm Fails.

The retail jewelry firm of Herbert L. Joseph & Co. failed in Chicago with liabilities estimated at nearly \$300,000.

LOUBET WILL NOT RUN.

President of France Says He Will Not Serve a Third Term.

There is soon to be a great fight in France over the presidency of the great European republic. Before long the national assembly will meet at Versailles for the purpose of choosing a successor to President Loubet whose second term is drawing to a close. There are several candidates prominently spoken of as likely to get the great honor thrust upon them. In some quarters it is said there is a well defined movement on foot to force President Loubet to accept a third term as President. He, however, strongly declares he will not serve a third term.

In another quarter there is a strong feeling against the Loubet government. It is held by many, and openly pronounced, that the Loubet government is full of "graft." Men have declared in Congress that the President has countenanced much political spoliation; that he has inspired a tremendous amount of persecution which is not in



PRESIDENT LOUBET OF FRANCE.

harmony with the republican tendencies of France; that he has carried his ideas of the expulsion of troublesome politicians to an absurd degree and that he has endangered the peace of the republic in a wanton manner. Therefore, it is thought, a strong element will rise up against the element ready to give Loubet a third term in hopes of continuing the policy of spoliation, persecution and expulsion.

M. Fallieres, president of the Senate, has thus far been considered the leading candidate.

LA FOLLETTE SWORN IN.

Wisconsin's Ex-Governor Now a United States Senator.

Robert M. La Follette was sworn in Thursday as a United States Senator from Wisconsin. Ten minutes before the session began the door of the Republican cloakroom opened and Senator Spooner and his new colleague entered the chamber. This caused a mild sensation, for it was known that there had been bitter



SENATOR LA FOLLETTE.

political feeling existing between them. It was not known in advance whether Mr. Spooner would escort his colleague to the desk to take the oath, or whether Mr. La Follette would accept the escort, but all this was arranged in the cloakroom.

Mr. Spooner before the session introduced a number of Senators to Mr. La Follette. Several members of the House from Wisconsin joined the Senators and shook hands with them.

Mrs. La Follette, accompanied by several friends, was in the Senators' gallery and many other Wisconsin people were in the public galleries.

Sod House Heated by Steam.

A steam heating plant in a sod house is one of the latest signs that the star of civilization is gradually wending its way westward. The home of Frank Gillipie, a farmer near the city of Bonesteel, S. D., is now heated with a thoroughly modern plant, just installed by an eastern heating appliance manufacturer. Gillipie is well to do, and says he has not had time to erect a brick home, but does not intend to go without the comforts of steam heat in his seven-room sod house.

Final Crop Totals.

The final returns to the Department of Agriculture show the following totals of the principal crops for the season of 1905: Corn, 2,507,743,540 bushels; winter wheat, 428,482,934 bushels; spring wheat, 204,516,655 bushels; oats, 1,551,216,197 bushels; 136,611,029 rye; 27,616,045 buckwheat; 14,586,082 flaxseed; 290,747,733 rice; 12,983,436 potatoes; 290,747,733 hay; 60,531,611 tons; tobacco, 630,033,710 pounds.

An offer of \$50,000 toward a fund of \$100,000 for the relief of aged Presbyterians in Ohio was announced at Cincinnati, although the name of the donor was withheld.

William Moore and Elmer Williams, employees of the Manufacturing Gas Fuel Company at Youngstown, Ohio, were sentenced to a national penitentiary for having entered to make some repairs.

ENGLAND IS ACCUSED.

Rojestvensky Says John Bull Was Ready to Aid Togo.

From Admiral Rojestvensky's own account of his tactics in the battle of the Sea of Japan, published in the St. Petersburg Novoye Vremya, the reader is almost convinced that the Russian commander outmaneuvered Admiral Togo at every point and was himself the real victor. He declares he knew Togo's exact whereabouts.

Two days before the battle, made his dispositions accordingly and entered the fight with his eyes open. The admiral only usually states in the course of his letter that the minister of marine is investigating the causes of the catastrophe to determine whether the commander shall be court-martialed for the loss of his ships.

The charge that the British admiral concentrated his ships at Wel-hai-wei, expecting to receive an order to destroy the Russians in the event of Admiral Togo's proving unequal to the task, has caused a sensation in diplomatic circles, all the more so as Admiral Rojestvensky's letter was published with the permission of the minister of marine, and no doubt is entertained that it will be made the subject of diplomatic representations to Great Britain.

Referring to the absolute secrecy of Admiral Togo in regard to the disposition of his forces, Rojestvensky declares that "this was unknown even to the admiral of the British fleet allied with the Japanese, who concentrated his forces at Wel-hai-wei in expectation of receiving an order to annihilate the Russian fleet if this, the final object of Great Britain, was beyond the power of the Japanese."

THEIR AIM IS A REPUBLIC.

Polish Patriots in This Country Linked in a Great League.

All over the world Poles are watching the course of events in Russia and asking one another "What does this mean? They do not say of what. That is not necessary. To Poles the phrase has but one meaning—the independence of their country. But their leaders, the Secret Central Committee of the Polish League, are playing a waiting game.

This Secret Central Committee is really a wonderful organization—a government within a government. It consists of the ablest men in the National League, a vast society that numbers nearly every adult male Pole and many women as well. The league has branches in every place where there are enough Poles to form a club of some sort or other. No matter whether the club be social, literary, dramatic, political or athletic, it is first of all patriotic.

There is a secret committee at the head of the various organizations in every country where the Poles have extensive interests. There is one here in New York; which governs the 45,000 members in America. There is another in London, and still others in Paris, Berlin and even St. Petersburg and Warsaw.

From these sub-committees delegates are chosen for the highest committee of all, the Central Committee, whose word is law. These delegates are usually men of considerable wealth, all of it pledged to the cause, and, without exception, of high personal integrity. This is vital, because they have undisputed control of the funds of the league, and are answerable to no one for their expenditures.

Nearly all Poles are firmly determined that if they ever become an independent nation they will have a republic on the plan of our own and with a constitution based on ours. All parties—Nationalist, Agrarian, the three Socialistic parties and a couple of others—make this the chief plank in their platforms.

The league in this country has 45,000 members, of whom 1,500 are women. At its last conference, held at Buffalo about a month ago, some \$50,000 was appropriated for different expenses, among them being a statue of Kosciuszko, to be erected in Washington and presented to the American people, and the establishment of a higher Polish school in Pennsylvania. Among the activities of the New York branch is a fund for the relief of Polish deserters from the Russian army who flee to this country.



John Jacob Astor's Income is Estimated at \$300,000 a Day.

Andrew Carnegie plays golf in moderation, but is extremely fond of trout and salmon fishing.

Lieut. Gen. Chaffee contemplates taking up a permanent residence in either Berkeley or Piedmont, Cal.

L. White Busby, secretary to Speaker Cannon, is said to be one of the best dressed men at the national capital, while the converse of the man from Danville.

Judge Bond of Brownsville, Tenn., candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket, is an old-fashioned citizen, who refuses to wear either necktie or cravat.

Capt. Frank Fratz, who will receive his commission as Governor of Oklahoma in January, is only 32 years of age.

Senator Pettus of Alabama wears shirts made by his wife and socks which she has knitted. They are in Selma, Ala., when not in the capital.

Congressman Graham of Pennsylvania has whiskers of the intermittent sort. He passed two of his colleagues the other day in the capitol building, and one of them remarked: "In my opinion, Graham's whiskers are punctuated too liberally."

Horace E. Butt, president of the United Pacific has been visiting his boyhood home at Racoon, Ind. Forty years ago, it is said, he was known around the town as "boy no account."

Representative Longworth, who will marry Miss Roosevelt, has a collection of violins which include a Stradivarius, a Guilmann formerly belonging to Yany and an Amati, once the property of Theodore Tull.

Secretary Taft has traveled 100,000 miles since May 2, 1904, when he began his tour of inspection of the Philippines. In the five and a half years since he left the federal bench he has spent 285 days on the ocean.

C. T. YERKES IS DEAD.

Street Car Magnate Passes Away in New York.

Within a few weeks of the day he returned from Europe to secure a divorce from his wife, Charles T. Yerkes, the greatest traction magnate of the world, died in a room in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York Friday afternoon. In an ante room at the woman from whom he sought a divorce. As he lay dying she had consented to see him for the last time. When she reached the hotel he was unconscious and died without knowledge of her presence.

That Mr. Yerkes and his wife had been estranged for years was known to many of his friends, but few were aware of the bitterness of feeling which had developed, and which kept Mrs. Yerkes away from the side of her husband even to the moment of his death. It was not until Mr. Yerkes had sunk into the state of lethargy that immediately preceded his end that Mrs. Yerkes consented to go to the Waldorf-Astoria, and even then she refused to enter the room in which her husband lay dying. She sat in an



CHARLES T. YERKES.

ante room during the entire time, while Charles T. Yerkes, Jr., and Mrs. Charles Rondamiller, children by his first wife, were with Mr. Yerkes.

A complication of ailments, with Bright's disease underlying, brought the multi-millionaire's life to a close after weeks of suffering. The stormy career of the traction magnate of two hemispheres, made up of a mixture of shadows and successes—a romance of financial triumphs and bitter battles for social prestige—culminated in a death scene made additionally tragic by the note of domestic discord.

Although nominally a New Yorker for the last eight years, Mr. Yerkes had spent much of his time in London, where he had successfully launched and engineered one of the most stupendous urban transportation projects the metropolis has known. For twenty years or more Chicago was his home, and it was in Chicago that he garnered the fortune which made possible his achievements.

PRISON FOR SEVEN.

Gilhooley and Six Associates Sentenced in Chicago.

Prison for slugs and for men who hire them was the law's decree Friday in Chicago after a trial that in many of its aspects has been unprecedented in the history of the city's courts. Charles Gilhooley, head and front of the slugs brought to light through the killing of Chris J. Carlstrom in a slugging episode, not only received a prison sentence with one of his strong-armed associates and five members of the crowd that killed him, but he was fined in addition. Gilhooley was given the limit of the law—from one to five years in prison and a \$2,000 fine, which amounts to more than eight years' imprisonment.

Peculiar significance attaches to the proceeding, which has been known all along as "the Gilhooley case," through the fact that it is the first case in which members of a union and hired slugs have been tried jointly under the conspiracy law of Illinois. The conspiracy charged lay in an agreement by officers of Chicago and Wood Workers' Union No. 4 to procure assaults on violators of strike orders. The trial consumed 102 calendar days and cost the State approximately \$45,000 and established a new record as to the length of time required to secure a jury.



In the czar's palace at Tsarskoe Selo there is an amber room, the walls of which are composed of the finest amber, formed into a multitude of intricate designs.

Zanina Smolinoff, who has moved in the highest circles in the German capital, has been sentenced at Leipzig to nine months' imprisonment for espionage.

The Khedive of Egypt is one of the potentates who have profited, both morally and financially, from the protection of Britain. In addition to his annual grant of \$5



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Regularly in feeding and work makes long-lived horses.

Irregular feeding makes thin horses, no matter what quantity is given.

There are many reasons why you should dairy and none why you should not.

A dairy farmer raises more grain and better grain and gets a higher price than anybody.

Dehorn the calves when a few days old and the cows and bull in cool weather after flies are dead.

Don't set the new orchard where the old one stood. Orchard grounds need rotation as well as any other soils.

A beef man says that he always aims to buy a dairy steer and fatten for his own use because dairy beef was better meat.

Dairy animals require proper exercise, fresh air, pure water, shelter, gentle treatment, and comfort, as well as plenty of the right feed.

Heavier, and yet heavier, horses are called for by reason of the scarcity of farm help and the increase in the size of farm machinery.

Overcrowding—keeping constantly overstocked with a larger number than you have room for—is the besetting sin of a great number of poultry-men.

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Bright Boy.

"How is your son getting on in his new position?"

"Splendidly," answered the fond mother. "He has been there only two weeks, but he knows exactly who ought to be discharged, and is merely waiting to get promoted so that he can attend to it."—Washington Star.

So Long to Say It.

Teacher—Why is procrastination called the thief of time?

Dunce—Because it takes a person so long to say it.—Men and Women.

Stand and Preach.

Regularly in feeding and work makes long-lived horses.

Irregular feeding makes thin horses, no matter what quantity is given.

There are many reasons why you should dairy and none why you should not.

A dairy farmer raises more grain and better grain and gets a higher price than anybody.

Dehorn the calves when a few days old and the cows and bull in cool weather after flies are dead.

Don't set the new orchard where the old one stood. Orchard grounds need rotation as well as any other soils.

A beef man says that he always aims to buy a dairy steer and fatten for his own use because dairy beef was better meat.

Dairy animals require proper exercise, fresh air, pure water, shelter, gentle treatment, and comfort, as well as plenty of the right feed.

Heavier, and yet heavier, horses are called for by reason of the scarcity of farm help and the increase in the size of farm machinery.

Overcrowding—keeping constantly overstocked with a larger number than you have room for—is the besetting sin of a great number of poultry-men.

Michigan State News

LARGEST DITCH IN STATE.

Contracts on Four County Drain to Be Let January 11.

On Jan. 11 the contract will be let for one of the largest ditches in Southwestern Michigan. It is known as the Four County drain because it drains the largest portion of that many counties. The ditch has its beginning in Van Buren county and passes through Kalamazoo and Cass counties into St. Joseph county, where it empties into the St. Joseph river. The ditch will be more than five miles long and will have tributaries equally as long. The work will be let in sections.

DYNAMITE WRECKED STORE.

Suspicion at North Bradley May Result in Arrest.

Dynamites completely wrecked a store belonging to Bodfish & Whitehead in North Bradley. The postoffice was located in the building and is a total wreck. All the glass in the place was broken, fixtures twisted completely out of shape, and goods destroyed. J. A. Morrison, who is postmaster of the village, is also the owner of the building. Some suspicion is entertained as to the perpetrator of the deed and it is likely that an arrest will be made.

CONDUCTOR HELD GUILTY.

Menominee Jury Charges Trainman with Manslaughter.

The corner's jury in the case of Joseph Miller, the Chicago man who fell from a train near Suring and was later ground to death by a freight train, returned a verdict, holding Conductor George O'Connell guilty of manslaughter. The evidence showed that Miller became sick and went out on the back platform to get air, that he had fallen off and that the conductor refused to stop the train to pick him up or render assistance.

BIG FLOCK OF SHEEP BURNS.

Farmer, Intent on Reading Newspaper, Surprised by Neighbors.

While Joseph Hauck sat in the kitchen of his home near Pewamaw, intently reading a newspaper, his barn containing 233 sheep and all his agricultural implements was burning. Neighbors, thinking the entire family was away, began to break in the door to secure buckets, much to the surprise of Mr. Hauck, who had not noticed the fire. The loss is over \$5,000, with no insurance. All the sheep perished.

DEATH DUE TO APOPLEXY.

Dr. Norman B. Sherman of Marshall Victim of Disease.

The jury at the inquest over the remains of Dr. Norman B. Sherman of Marshall, who died suddenly, while a woman was in his house and his family away, returned a verdict that apoplexy caused death. Miss Jennie Hewitt, the woman in the case, was traced to Battle Creek, but she left that city for parts unknown. She had two sisters in Marshall. She had purchased chloroform the other day, evidently for the purpose of committing suicide.

THEIR DEAD BOYS' UNIFORM.

Parents Keep Box Till Christmas—Contains Sad Message.

Keeping a box which was sent to them from Rockhill, Ky., until Christmas day, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Green of Blanchard opened it to find that it contained their son's train butcher uniform and a note saying that the boy had been killed at Columbia and the body cremated. Earl Green was 16 years old and was working on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and he had written them that he might be home sometime Christmas.

BIG MILL BURNS AT HART.

Believed It Was Fired by Person Who Robbed Railroad Office.

The sawmill and lumber yards of Senator J. K. Flood were burned and the Pere Marquette depot robbed at Hart. The loss on the mill is \$25,000 and at the depot \$25. It is believed some person set fire to the mill and robbed the depot while the people were attending the burning party. A farmer saw a man running toward Mears, urging his horse as though he was in great haste.

MAY BE IN VETERAN'S HOME.

Manslaughter Man Disappears and Family Cannot Collect Pension.

Charles Curley, a Civil War veteran of Manslaughter, who mysteriously disappeared several years ago, is alive and probably an inmate of a soldiers' home. It was reported some weeks ago that Curley had been killed by the cars at Ellis Junction, Wis. Curley has not drawn his pension since his disappearance, nor can his family collect the money.

Not for Warner.

The custom of previous Governors of passing out a bunch of pardons to convicts in the State institutions as Christmas presents was not followed by Gov. Warner this year.

Babies Locked in House Burned.

Two children of Mr. and Mrs. George Paretti burned to death. The mother, a little girl 4 years old and a boy 1 year old. The mother had locked them in the house alone.

Badly Hurt by an Owl.

Four men employed by S. Crawford & Sons of Devil's Creek, Mich., were attacked by an owl and badly injured before they could make their escape. The owl was afterwards captured and measured nearly five feet across its wings.

Boy Hunter Shot.

Herman Schwartz, aged 19, and his brother, two years younger, were scuffling for the possession of a shotgun in Bay City, when the weapon was discharged and Herman so badly wounded that he may die.

Landlord Wanted Her Money.

Because he refused to pay his board bill according to her figure, Mrs. Emilie Pahlow of Menominee set upon Ed. Koppeschar, it is alleged, and assaulted him and his wife with a board, armed with a nail, to prevent them from taking their trunk. The case is in court.

Body of Unknown Man Found.

An unknown man was found dead in an old tool house on the Finland farm in Cozway. He was about 50 years old and had been dead two weeks. There was an old carpet sack beside him. From appearance he had died in great distress.

Sunday School

LESSON FOR JANUARY 14.

(Exposition by Richard M. Vaughan in "The Standard.")

The Wise Men Had Jesus.

Matthew 2:1-12. Memory verse, 11. Golden Text: My son, give me thine heart.—Prov. 23:20.

Forty days after the birth of Jesus Joseph and Mary brought him to the Temple at Jerusalem, where mother and child received ceremonial purification. It was then that the aged Simeon and Anna, devout souls who waited for the consolation of Israel, gave thanks that they had been permitted to live to see the Anointed of God. The holy family then returned to Bethlehem.

One day, probably in February, some travel-stained men came to Jerusalem with the startling inquiry, "Where is he that is born king of the Jews?" They were magi, wise men, from the East. Originally the magi were the priestly-scholarly class of the Medo-Persian empire. They cultivated knowledge of the stars and of the occult powers of nature. From them the word "magic" comes. At length the name magi was given to all eastern philosophers. The word "East" is also indefinite; it may refer to northern Arabia, more likely to Persia. The religion of Persia was monotheistic, the Zoroastrians worshiped God under the symbol of fire. We do not even know the number of the magi who appeared at Jerusalem. The most popular traditions say they were three—Gasper, a Greek; Melchior, a Hindu, and Balthazar, a Persian.

The magi of the East are proof that all truth faithfully followed will lead to the Christ of God. It has pleased God "to sum up all things in Christ" (Eph. 1:10). By him he made all things (John 1:3). Wherever on the circumference men start their search for truth they move inward and they will perforce sometime reach the center. God is no longer to these men that he does it in spite of many errors of opinion and even superstitions.

The Star.

What was the wonderful star which led them from their far-away homes? No completely satisfactory answer has even been made. Kepler in 1604 observed a conjunction of the planets Jupiter, Saturn and Mars, accompanied by a beautiful evanescent star. By calculations he found that at the conjunction of the planets occurred every 800 years. It has been conjectured that this conjunction was the star of Bethlehem. Hastings' dictionary assures us that there is nothing in the story to imply that the star was of such a kind as not to be subject to natural law. Perhaps it was "an angel's lantern."

The fact that the magi were astrologers enables us to understand why they attached such importance to the star. According to astrology the stars ascend at the hour of birth determine the future human career. Our word "influence" is an old astrological word. It signified originally the mystic "inflow" of the power of the stars. Down to recent times belief in astrology has persisted.

Why was an extraordinary stellar appearance associated with the birth of a king of the Jews? Because at this time there was throughout the East the expectation of a great king. The fact is mentioned by Roman writers like Tacitus and Suetonius. Possibly Balaam's prophecy about a star that should arise in Jacob (Num. 24:17) suggested the idea to Israel. The false messiah who led an uprising in the reign of Hadrian received the name Bar-Cochba, "the Son of a Star."

The Quest.

The magi obeyed the vision. Doubt

The Grayling Mercantile Co.

Will clothe you from Hat to Shoes. Prices Right! Goods Right!

Our State.

The Southland boasts its teeming car
The prairie West its heavy grain.
And sunnier lands are found
On rising mounds and hills of gold.

Rough, bleak and hard, our little State
Is scant of soil, of limits small;
Her yellow sands are barren lone,
Her only mines are ice and stone!

From autumn frost to April rain,
Too long her winter woes complain;
From budding flower to falling leaf,
Her summertime is all too brief.

Yet, on her rocks, and on her sands,
And wintry hills, the schoolhouse stands,
And what her rugged soil denies
The harvest of the mind supplies.

The riches of the commonwealth
Are free, strong minds and hearts of health;
And more to her than gold or grain
The cunning hand and cultured brain.

For well she keeps her ancient stock,
The sturdy strength of Pilgrim Rock;
And still maintains, with milder laws,
And clearer light, the Good Old Cause.

Not needs the skeptic's church spire
Nor fears the blinded bigot's rule,
While near her school spire stands the
School!

—John Greenleaf Whitfield.

A BOTANICAL DEDUCTION

By BELLE MANIATES

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Allene was not a debutante, but this was the eve of her coming-out party. After she had been graduated from the fashionable finishing school she had spent two years abroad with her aunt and cousins as traveling companions. So she had mingled with little in the society of her home city since she was a school girl.

During these last four years, her heart had fluttered in many ways but flows in none, and she was still heart whole, though not exactly fancy free, and she was looking forward with some curiosity as to the men who would meet tonight.

Among the many offerings of flowers she had received in honor of the coming event, three boxes had particularly attracted her interest. One held the conventional, glorious American bouquet, long-stemmed and full blossomed. The box was accompanied by the visiting card, correct in every detail, of Mr. Schuyler Elton Van Rensselaer, whom she had first met while at school in New York. He had joined her aunt's party once or twice in their travels, and by invitation he was to be present at her home-coming party.

"The flowers and card are like him," she thought—"the very best to be had—faultlessly faultless. American beauties are, of course, beyond criticism, but dead perfection bores me—some times."

The next box held her favorite flower, violets. Instead of a card, a note met her eye as she lifted the cover. She recognized the boyish scrawl with a little thrill of pleasure. Ned Holmes, four years her senior, had been her attendant back in the high school days. How odd she had been to receive letters from a student, and a minor at that! She had been to his classmate town to see him play football, and had in consequence been the envy of her classmates.

"You see I have not forgotten your favorite flower," he wrote. "I trust that you are still loyal to your choice; so that you have not forgotten your friend of school days times."

It gave her pleasure now to recall those days, and of course, it was flattering to have her tastes so well remembered. The third box! What a beautiful day was recalled by the delicate odor of the large bunch of white lilies resting on their bed of moss! It was like the donor, she reflected, to enclose neither note nor card—simply a message from the woods—a reminder of one perfect, never-to-be-forgotten day.

It had been during a brief visit some in the spring of her last year at the city school when she was but eighteen, and her head was filled with dreams of lilies. All her favorite flowers she likened unto Kenneth Allen, the son of their family physician. She had been called home on account of the illness of her mother. Dr. Allen, senior, was away from home,

When Mrs. Witherston was quite convalescent, Allene had followed the young doctor out onto the porch one day as he was departing.

"My father returns to-day," he said abruptly, "and I am going to give myself a holiday."

"Where are you going?" she asked. "In the woods? Will you go with me? You need some out-door life, too."

That afternoon in the beautiful woods where they had gathered huge handfuls of wake robins always stood out as the threshold of her maidenhood. His eyes had spoken though his lips had been silent.

"I return to school to-morrow," she had said wistfully, as they were parting.

His eyes grew darker, but he had only blushed her a conventional goodbye.

"I hope Kenneth isn't in love with Allene," she had overheard her mother say to her father that night.

"Allene is a child," had been the reassuring reply, and Kenneth is too proud to tell a rich man's daughter of his love.

Her heart had only been touched, not stirred. Many times during her prolonged absence she had thought him, but now the flowers had smote the chord of memory sharply. She vividly recalled that summer afternoon.

"Which flowers shall I carry to-night?" she debated, "the roses are really the most appropriate, but I don't



His flowers.

want to encourage Schuyler yet. I love violets, but if I carry them I will be a rebuff to Schuyler and the wild flowers, well! They are out of the question. They would wilt instantly, and it would be cruel to kill their lovely lives in a hall room."

When Kenneth Allen was wending his unwelcome way to the party, all his thoughts were of Allene.

"I almost dread to see her," he mused. "Will she be as lovely and unspoiled as she was then? Will she have remembered me? I am in a position now where it would not be so presuming to win her love as it would have been then. I wonder whose flowers she will carry to-night?"

He had been at the express office when Van Rensselaer had called to see if his roses had arrived, and he had also chanced in at the florist's when Ned was ordering the violets.

"Any way, she wouldn't carry those wild flowers, and I did not mean she should. I wonder if she will know who sent them?"

He came into the reception room, and again the fairest face in the world was raised to his. She gave him a cordial greeting, but his jealous eyes could detect no difference in her manner of meeting others present. She carried no flowers. He saw the roses in a vase and the violets in a bowl, but no wake robins were in sight, nor did she refer to them in any way. He secured a dance with her, but not a word was spoken. Then followed a moment or two in the conservatory, but she did not allude to the flowers nor former days, and he was too proud to do anything but follow her lead.

She was surrounded by a little knot of friends throughout the evening and he did not see her again until he went to bid her good night. She drew him one side.

"I found a little picture in one of the studios in Paris that I know you will like," she said. "At what hour to-morrow can you come and see it?"

"Any hour—the earliest you can receive me."

"Eleven o'clock, then," she said.

He went home with his heart torn with the conflict of hope and doubt.

When he called the next morning, he found her in her own special dressing room. She was fair and dainty in a white linen gown. In a blue bowl on the table were his flowers. His heart gave a wild leap.

"They are not just the fashionable flowers for a ballroom," he said with a smile.

"That was not the reason I did not carry them," she replied.

"What was the reason?" he demanded.

"I will tell you—some time."

That time came quicker than she expected. In fact, an hour later when she had promised to be his wife.

"Won't you tell me why you did not carry the flowers?" he persisted.

"They were too lovely to carry into a heated room, but in any event I would not have carried your flowers until I knew that the thought I had of you was merely a young girl's fancy, or a deeper feeling. As soon as I saw you come into the room last night my heart told me what I have told you and so I was glad I had kept my flowers and their message for to-day."

Vandal Destroys Tapestry.

The famous tapestries of the palace at Fontainebleau have been cut and slashed until they are almost in shreds; the sculptors and carved wood mantelpieces chipped in scores of places by a modern vandal. A well known architect, who has been engaged to make a report on the condition of the palace, states that an expenditure of \$100,000 will barely cover the costs of the most urgent repairs.

Like It, but Different.

The capital of a western state had been relocated at a small country-seat village where an old time exhorter preached every Sunday with increasing enthusiasm as the building boom enlarged his congregation. He wanted a big revival, and urged all to join in the Christian work, saying vehemently: "The Christian work is just like any other work, only it is very different."—Magazine of Fun.

Use for Cockroaches.

"Wanted, cockroaches, a large number," is unknown as an advertisement in American papers, but it is said to be not unfamiliar in England. Its mysterious meaning was made evident in an advertisement in a Wimbledon (England) paper: "Wanted, 10,000 cockroaches by a tenant who agreed to leave his present residence in the same condition as it was when he took it."

The Pace That Kills.

Work is good. But when it reaches the point where the worker is conscious of its strenuousness it becomes the pace that kills. In a country where there are so many nervous wrecks both among men and women as in this bustling, get-rich-quick America, it is here that we need less strenuousness, more repose of soul and body.—Chicago News.

English Woman Not Neat.

Time was when neatness had a place in the training of young girls. Now it is left to take care of itself, with consequences which are unpleasant to the eye in the street and irritating to the temper in the home. The English woman is neat.—The Outlook.

Death of Faithful Servant.

The following announcement appeared in the Geneva papers: "M. and E. Edouard Monos regretfully announce the death of their faithful servant, Mlle. Gabrielle Thomasset, who has been in the service of our family for the last seventy-six years a success."

The Danger Signal.

Red is the signal for danger everywhere. Even in the far away Society Islands the natives are bound to rush to the rescue when the red signal light is seen. These islanders produce the light by burning a dried seaweed, which gives forth a cherry red.

Tip to Bottle Makers.

A witness in a London lawsuit said: "English bottles are of very inferior make. English firms make them out of old windows and dirty old tin—fact, anything. That is one of the reasons why so much 'trade goes out of the country.'"

Defined.

Credit is money, and what is money? While on a street car I heard a man tell another man this about a young fellow who had some money: "He has money, but he does not know what money is—money is a lever."—Orville Sisson.

A Necessity.

Now, when life is so gloomy, it becomes a necessity for people to mask in the humor of the professional comedian. It is terrible to contemplate what would be the consequences of a death of comedians.—Bystander.

Moisture and Air.

The capacity of air for holding moisture is twice as great at 32 degrees as at 32, and four times as great at 72 degrees as at the freezing point of water—32 degrees Fahrenheit.

Money for Lost Mustache.

A Serbian litigant was allowed \$180 compensation for the loss of one side of his mustache, which had reached to the middle of his chest, and which was cut off by a jealous rival.

What Confucius Said.

They had more sensible ideas about health and disease thousands of years ago than are prevalent to-day. Thus Confucius said: "Temperance is the best physic."

Alcoholic Vapor in Cellars.

The wine cellars of Spain are filled with alcoholic vapor, as much as half an ounce of absolute alcohol being found in six cubic feet of air.

Radium Enhances Diamond Values.

The value of diamonds as fancy stones can be materially increased by the action of radium.

Farming in Austria.

In Austria field labor is still largely done by the women, who also thrash the grain with flails.

To Revive Artificial Flowers.

Hold them over the steam arising from boiling water for a minute or two.

EARLY YEARS OF GREAT MAN.

Livingstone's Struggles to Acquire an Education.

"At the age of ten," wrote Livingstone, in his autobiography, "I was put into the factory as a 'pleaser,' to aid by my earnings in lessening the burden of my mother's anxiety. With a part of my first week's wages I purchased Ruddiman's 'Rudiments of Latin,' and pursued the study of that language for many years afterwards with unabated ardor at an evening school, which met between the hours of eight and ten. The dictionary part of my labors was followed up till twelve o'clock, or later, if my mother did not interfere by jumping up and snatching the books out of my hands. I had to be back in the factory by six in the morning, and continue my work, with intervals for breakfast and dinner, till eight o'clock at night. I read in this way many classical authors. My reading while at work was carried on by placing the book on a portion of the spinning-jenny, so that I could catch a sentence after sentence as I passed, at my work." This was how Dr. Livingstone started his remarkable career.

BLACK HAIR THE STRONGEST.

Will Sustain Almost Double the Weight of Golden Tresses.

Black hair is stronger than golden tresses and will sustain almost double the weight. Recently a German scientist has been experimenting and has found that it is possible to suspend a weight of four ounces by a single hair, provided the hair be black. Blond hair will give way at varying weights dependent upon the color tint. A yellow hair will scarce support two ounces, a brown will hold up three without breaking, while a very dark brown will sustain an additional half ounce.

The greater vitality of the black hair is declared to be the reason for the preponderance of blond bald heads, and according to this explanation, a person with jet black hair will still enjoy a full growth, while the blond will have been bald for seven and a half years.

Only One Indian to be Trusted.

The following incident occurred during the administration of Gov. Robie of Maine. It has been the custom of the Governor and council to visit the Indians once in two years. On one occasion, during a visit to the Passamaquoddy tribe, situated twenty-five miles above Calais on the St. Croix waters, after everything had been arranged satisfactorily to the tribe the Governor sent for the chief spokesman of the Indians, known as "Lying Joe," and asked where he could find a trustworthy Indian to look after a certain matter. The Indian, with all the dignity he could summon, straightened himself up, replied: "Gubner, don't you trust a—d Injun but me."

Patti's Proudest Moment.

The story of Patti's "proudest moment" is pretty. It occurred in the course of an evening spent at the house of Mr. Alfred Rothchild, where a dinner was given in honor of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The King rose to propose the health of Madame Patti, and told of the cities in which he had heard her sing. And then he described how Queen Alexandra had once held up "Little Prince George," in whose honor they were that night assembled, and bade him embrace her, so that in after life he might truthfully say he had "kissed the famous Madame Patti." That was the happiest and proudest moment in the diva's life.—E. A. B. in The Sketch.

Rounded Up Undesirables.

A remarkable experience was tried in Bavaria in 1920, in an effort to solve the problem of the unemployed. Count Rumford, an Englishman, after an adventurous career in America, settled in Bavaria, won the confidence of the elector, and obtained permission to apply Cromwellian methods in ridding the state of all its tramps, beggars, thieves and undesirables. On New Year's day four regiments of cavalry were distributed throughout the state and at a given hour a "drive" was made of all the undesirables. Over 10,000 were placed under arrest, including no fewer than 2,600 in Munich alone.

Friendships Formed by Genius.

There was a great friendship between Goethe and his sister Cornelia. She was a year younger than he, and while not at all good looking, had superior endowments of mind and character. The attachment between Byron and his sister, Mrs. Leigh, was most touching. She remained unalterably attached to him during the dreadful storm of unpopularity which drove him out of England. Four of his best poems were composed for and addressed to her. Byron's last words were of his sister and his daughter.—The Pilgrim.

Britons Were Once Cannibals.

The Briton as a cannibal is the theme of circumstantial evidence furnished by an archaeologist's spade which has been digging in east Yorkshire. Not only is testimony offered in favor of cannibalism among the ancient Britons, a practice that has been suspected for some time, but also for human sacrifice, perhaps also personage. In some barrows there were signs that a circular hut or a pit dwelling had been used as a sepulcher, the walls and roof being thrown down over the body.

LONG WAIT FOR VINDICATION.

Woman's Innocence Discovered After Six Years in Prison.

One of the strangest of stories of false imprisonment comes from France. A woman was sentenced to imprisonment for life for having caused the death of her husband's brother. The three lived together in a small house near Rouen, in a corner of the lower part of which was used as a winery. When the woman went to prison other people took the winery, but the new tenants suffered, the man from fainting fits, the wife from nausea, from which she died. Another couple tried to take the place of the deceased, but they, too, were overcome by the "spell of the accursed place," as they thought it. They were subjected to fainting and loss of memory. At last a scientific examination of the premises was made. It was found that adjoining the house was a lime kiln. In the wall dividing it from the cottage were small apertures, so that whenever lime was burnt, monoxide of carbon entered the house. This was the secret of the deaths for which the woman was suffering. She was brought out of prison after six years of servitude.

WHAT HAPPENS IN A MINUTE.

Many Things Transpire in That Short Space of Time.

Some one with a taste for figures, says the Youth's Companion, has been computing New York statistics on the basis of the minute. Instead of the year. Two hundred and twelve letters are written every minute, and the fire loss is at the rate of one dollar every minute. Every ten minutes a police arrest some one for drunkenness; a pauper is buried in potter's field every two hours; a new lawsuit is begun every ten minutes; every forty seconds an alien immigrant arrives; every six minutes a baby is born, and every seven minutes some one dies; a railroad train arrives in the city every fifty-five seconds and a ship sails away every forty-eight minutes.

In Brief.

"You know Mr. Phunph, who always prides himself on his remarks with one word? Well, I told him to-day, and when I told him I had just come across our doctor at the friend's I had been calling on, he smiled and said, 'Metaphysician.' Then I asked him if he could guess at what hour he had breakfast and morning, and he nodded his head and said, 'Attenuate.' To change the conversation I inquired what he thought of peroxide as a hair bleach, and he said sharply, shaking his head, 'Dynasty.' I invited him to come home with me and take a bite at least, and he replied with an accepting nod, 'Dynasty.' But he capped the climax when I asked him if we might hope to hear a speech from him at that public dinner next week by proudly saying 'Expectoration.'—Baltimore American.

South African Game Reserve.

Threatened disappearance of the wild fauna of South Africa has led the Natal government to form a reserve of some 20,000 acres in extent on the slopes of the Drakensberg. In the deep "kloofs" of these secluded mountains patches of berg cypress and other natural forest afford good cover for the eland, of which only some 130 specimens now remain in Natal. The reserve also contains herds of blue buck and kudu, and in this game reserve are also found many valuable specimens of early Bushman paintings and drawings, many of which are disappearing owing to the rapid disintegration of the rock surfaces.

Derivation of "Luncheon."

A "lunch," etymologically, is just a lump; in the sixteenth century a "lunch of bacon" meant merely a slice or hunk of it. So Burns speaks of bread and cheese "dint about in lunces," and Scott records that "little Benjie was ramming a huge luncheon of piecrust into his mouth." While in modern times "lunch" is an abbreviation from "luncheon," the latter was originally an elongation of the old "noon-shenk," noon-drink, came to mean noon-eating, and to appear as "luncheon;" and the development thereafter of "luncheon" from "lunch" was very natural.

How Birds Destroy Insects.

The chickadee will destroy plant lice, for it sometimes eats 5,500 lice for breakfast. The woodpecker gets after the borers. The flicker eats some wood-boring insects. The cuckoo is needed greatly, for it eats the hairy caterpillars that prey on trees. It sometimes eats so many that its gizzard is often fuzzy with the hairs. The grosbeak eats potato beetles, and two of them will keep a riter of an acre free. But aside from its utilitarian considerations, bird music is enough to pay us for our care and protection.—Exchange.

Diamond Sculls.

The diamond challenge sculls of the Henley royal regatta are a pair of crossed silver sculls not quite a foot in length, surmounted by an imitation wreath of laurel, and having a band of diamonds. They lie in a box lined with velvet, which contains also the names of all the winners. The prize is rowed for every year, and the sculls pass from winner to winner until each winner receives a diamond scull. Established in 1824 by the regatta committee.

WOULD HATE TO BE A...

Just Think How Hard You Must Work to Be Beautiful.

I am quite sure that I should hate to be a woman. It must be a terrible thing to be so beautiful as you like it or not.

I read in a daily paper that a woman must be plump and dimpled to be beautiful, and "allied to wrinkles" and "sculptured smoothness." I wonder what in the world I should do suddenly became necessary for me to have plump and dimpled cheeks? I should run amuck and kill a duchess.

But patient, long-suffering woman, am told, are now bathing their hair and arms, night and morning, with warm oil; whilst others, whose hair is not sufficiently plump and round to get them into the "really" parties are spending three or four hours a day in making bread.

I am glad to learn, by the way, that the cult of the "dimpled" has variably synchronised with the cult of "fancy work,"—be it knitting shows off the hands, and owing to the position in which they are held, tends to whiten them.

At last, perhaps, I shall get so winter soaked. Let me make haste to use, however, that "absolutely" refuse to wear a "comfier"—I on a Sketch.

BOUGHT VENT FOR HIS WIFE.

Traveler's Bottled Up Temper Had to Have Outlet.

A man who is usually so composed and careful as to be surprised by his friends, other day when they were in France, by a sudden outburst of everything and even to the point of venturing to ask him, "What am I swearing?" he said, "I am pure rousedness. I suppose I have been over there among those men for three months, and they could understand me, but I was saying, 'I am so mad and swore they simply laughed, which made me frantic. I've got such a lot of wrath bottled up in me that I simply can't help letting some of it out at noon.'—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Primitive Patrol Wagon.

Writing of the local patrol wagon the Penang correspondent of the Straits Times, Singapore, says: "It forcibly calls to mind at once the four-wheeled baker's cart, and in fact that it is drawn by a pair of steers, and is not a motor vehicle. There is nothing about it, for it is common to a sleepy Malay constable riding in the box, its roof and sides are formed of white canvas, and it has no door to close at the back, but merely an opening in which another Malay constable half slumbers. Two or three other constables ride inside sitting on the benches with the prisoners, who seem to be too struck with novelty at the ride to make any attempt at escape. I should say that an escape from this prison van would be as easy as falling off a log."

Odd Cures for Human Ills.

"Coal oil will knock any cold silly," said C. C. Warren. "The idea of drinking coal oil may seem repugnant to some aesthetic tastes, but one tablespoonful will fix the business for the most stubborn cold in head or body. Turpentine is another fine thing for general conditions. I firmly believe that if a man will take fifteen to twenty drops of turpentine in sugar once every two months he will never be really sick. It's an internal Turkish bath in effect and leaves the system thoroughly cleansed and in good shape to take on new strength. There's no excuse for a cold, and it's a dangerous thing to pass by."—Baltimore News.

Handshaking at Oxford.

The Oxonian never shakes hands after the introduction, unless it be an occasion for congratulation or the return to college after a vacation. I made the blunder of shaking hands with our dean as I was leaving his house after tea one day. He said it was all right, of course, but they never did that sort of thing here in Oxford, so he told me, just as his dean had once told him, people didn't believe in disturbing their serenity enough to go to such unnecessary exertion. So I had to carry my hands in my pockets until I got used to the new rule.—Portland Oregonian.

Astronomers Forced to Quackery.

Kepler, the astronomer of the seventeenth century, explained rather quaintly why so many medieval astronomers were obliged to dabble in the occult sciences. "Ye overwise philosophers," he wrote to his "Terrestrial Interventions," "ye censure this daughter of astronomy beyond her deserts. Know ye not that she must support her mother by her charms? The scanty reward of an astronomer would not provide him with bread, if men did not entertain hopes of reading the future in the heavens."

Look Their Own Amendment.

Gracious hearts reflect most upon themselves. They do not seek to amend to reprove in others, but to amend in themselves. They look inwardly, and being sensible of their own feelings, are tender in reflecting on the weakness of others, whereas those who are impatient to improve the lives of others, are often harsh and unfeeling in their own.—Craddock.

JOYFUL SONG OF THE CRICKET.

Its Remembrance Almost Stirrs Maine Editor to Poetry.

The song of the cricket is associated with some of the most joyful events in life, with full granaries and heaping cellars, with bending orchards, where squirrels scamper and cough along the walls, with hazy hills and misty vales, with mellow sunlight and silver moonlight, with kissing parties in the old farmhouses, and with seeing the rosy-cheeked girl come along the country road, and with standing by her side at the front gate, until the old stars went down in the west and new stars peeped above the eastern hills.

How the crickets did sing on those nights! And they said "Cheer up, as plainly as could be." Why any fellow should wish to cheer up, or how he could possibly need to cheer up, when standing close up alongside of a nice girl to keep the bears away, is a question that we refuse to answer, and it does not matter in the least, for if the crickets had cried for us to feel bad we should have discovered them and would do so now, if we had the chance.—Bangor News.

THE PURSUIT OF PERFECTION.

Men of Culture True Apostles of Equality, Says Matthew Arnold.

The pursuit of perfection, then, is the pursuit of sweetness and light. He who works for sweetness and light, works to make reason and the will of God prevail. He who works for machinery, he who works for hatred, works only for confusion. Culture looks beyond machinery; culture hates hatred; culture has one great passion, for sweetness and light, and one even yet greater, the passion for making them prevail. It seeks to do away with classes; to make the best that has been known and taught in the world current everywhere; to make all men live in an atmosphere of sweetness and light, and use them freely—unrestrained, and not bound by them. This is the social idea, and the men of culture are the true apostles of equality.—Matthew Arnold.

Paul Revere a Dentist?

Was Paul Revere a dentist? The following advertisement, published in the Boston Gazette and Country Journal of Revere's time, is believed to prove that he was: "Whereas, many persons are so unfortunate as to lose their Fore-teeth by Accident and otherwise, to their great detriment, not only in Looks, but speaking both in Public and Private: This is to inform all such that they may have them replaced with artificial ones, that look as well as the Natural & answers the end of Speaking to all intents, by Paul Revere, Goldsmith, near the head of Dr. Clarke's Wharf, Boston. All Persons who have had loose Teeth fix by Mr. John Baker, Surgeon, Dentist, and they have got loose (as they will in time), may have them fastened by the above who learnt the Method of fixing them from Mr. Baker."

Served Guests Strange Dishes.

Many strange dishes were eaten by Dean Buckland, the English clergyman and geologist, at his dinner parties, which were attended by leaders of science and literature, the menus were often of a most eccentric character. On one occasion pickled horse tongue was greatly relished by the guests until they were told what they had eaten. "Higgar was served up as a rare delicacy and puppies occasionally, and mice frequently. At other times hedgehogs, tortoises, spotted ostrich, and sometimes rats, frogs and snails were prepared for the delectation of favored guests. Henry Labouchere said that the dean swallowed the mummified remains of the heart of Louis XIV, of France."

Too Easily Discouraged.

He who says "I will!" over and over to himself and tries and who keeps on saying and trying is bound to win. He who says "I will!" and then gives up, he is only 18 years of age or so. The trouble with the average man or woman is to be found in the too-ready disposition to give up. The ing; (the will) is dejected long before 30, sometimes before 20 and even before 10. The individual thinks he has lost his chance and the Scripture says "As a man thinketh in his heart so he is." He thinks he is not good for much and so thinking he is not good for much; he has lost his grip.—Albany Times-Union.

Pointer for Business Men.

Don't talk about your business with those who are not genuinely and sympathetically interested. You will gain nothing by talking to the casual acquaintance; on the contrary, some part of your pet scheme will be given to the world, some part of your strength will be expended without profit. If you have a firm purpose in life, a conviction or an ambition, don't talk about it to every new comer. The idea or the purpose loses strength by doing this. Watch out for those who are really interested.—Weekly Sectarian.

"Boss" Is From the Dutch.

"Boss" is merely another spelling for the Dutch "baas," and Bartlett's "Dictionary of Americanisms" records that the proper pronunciation of the "o" in "boss" is like that of the "o" in "fall." Originally the Dutch "baas" seems to have meant uncle, cousin or kinsman, in general. Then, because the master of a house might be regarded as the principal